North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1851. NO. 21.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD
is Published Weekly and Semi-Weekly, by
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judicidial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

HUZZA, HUZZA, HUZZA!!

Never before such Glorious Luck!

Every Drawing adds fresh Laurels to the already high fame of the renowned prize sellers,

PYFER & CO.

No. 1, LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Last month was as we predicted, a most fortunate one for the patrons of our LUCKY HOUSE.

BEHOLD THE BRILLIANT PRIZES.

5 16 71 $10,000, in a package of Half Tickets, sent to Cincinnati, Ohio.
Whole Ticket, 19 22 78 $8,000, sent to South Carolina.
Whole Ticket, 47 55 69 $10,000, sent to Ohio.
Half Ticket, 26 33 45 $15,000, sent to North Carolina.
Half Ticket, 1 29 48 $18,000, sent to Tennessee.
29 46 75 $20,000, in Package Quarter Tickets, sent to Virginia.
Quarter Ticket, 10 17 18 $11,000, sent to Virginia.
8 38 52 $4,000, in Package Quarter Tickets, sent to Tennessee.
Quarter Ticket, 25 44 66 $5,000, sent to Pennsylvania.

ALL SOLD AND PROMPTLY PAID BY
PYFER & CO.
No. 1 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

We respectfully invite the attention of the public to the following

Brilliant Schemes for January, 1851.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date Jan.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
6	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
7	20,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
8	35,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	10	37 00
9	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
10	10,000	66 Nos	13 drawn	4	11 00
11	55,366	78 Nos	12 drawn	15	55 00
13	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	8	28 00
14	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
15	35,500	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
16	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	6	22 00
17	19,000	72 Nos	11 drawn	5	18 00
18	5 of 20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	37 00
20	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	28 00
21	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
22	30,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	37 00
23	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
24	15,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	4	16 00
25	60,000	78 Nos	20 drawn	32	125 00
27	3 of 15,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	8	28 00
28	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
29	40,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	37 00
30	18,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	5	16 00
31	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

Correspondents will please bear in mind that the prices of Packages of Quarter Tickets only are published in this paper.

The Printed official drawings which Correspondents can rely upon as being correct, are always forwarded from Pyfer & Co's.

Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposit payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at Pyfer & Co's.

Remember—A Package of Tickets, can draw four of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of this paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, to the Old Established, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.
No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

January 1st, 1850. 848—

PLANK ROAD NOTICE.

BOOKS of Subscription to the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company will be opened on the 1st day of January next, and remain open thirty days at the following places, viz:

At Washington, under the direction of John Myers, B. F. Havens, James E. Hoyt, B. F. Hanks and Joseph Potts.

At Greenville, under the direction of Gould Hoyt, Charles Green, Edwin H. Golett, Wm. Bernard, Sr., and Henry Bell.

At the town of Wilson, under the direction of Jonathan Rountree, John Farmer and Barron C. Watson.

At Eagle Rock, under the direction of T. R. Dedman Wm. H. Hood, and Needham Price.

At Raleigh, under the direction of Thomas D. Hogg, Wm. H. Jones and James T. Marriott.

Amount of shares $25. Two dollars on each share to be paid on subscribing.

JOHN MYERS,
JAMES E. HOYT,
JOSEPH POTTS,
BEN. F. HANKS,
B. H. HAVENS.

Washington, N. C., Jan. 4, 1851. 19—

TRINITY SCHOOL.

Seven Miles West of Raleigh, N. C.

Rev. P. T. Babbit, Rector.

THE Eighth term of this School will commence on the 8th of January, 1851.

TERMS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

For board, washing &c. with instruction in English, and the Ancient Languages, $75 per term of five months.

As a general rule, boys over 14 years of age will not be received. The design of the School is to furnish a safe retreat to which boys can be sent for thorough training. Hence the requirement that they shall be young, or, if over the docile period of childhood, that they shall possess a character in keeping with the object of the School. In respect to beauty, retirement and healthfulness of situation, and convenience and comfort of buildings, this school possesses quite an advantage. The course of study will be regulated by the requirements of our University, and no pains will be spared to make the boys good scholars.

December 26th, 1850. 846-3t.

St. MARY'S SCHOOL.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 18th Term of this School will commence on the fourth day of January 1851, and continue 'till the 7th of June.

For a Circular containing full particulars, apply to the Subscriber. ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.

December 4th, 1850. 11—5t.

FEMALE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,

(HILLSBOROUGH STREET,)

RALEIGH, N. C.

REV. BENNET T. BLAKE, *Principal.*
MR. W. C. DOUB, A. M., *Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.*
KARL W. PETERSILIA, *Professor of Music.*
MRS. LUCY M. PETERSILIA, *Teacher of Drawing and Painting.*

TWENTY-FIVE Young Ladies can be accommodated with board in the family of the Principal. These will receive all the attention, and enjoy all the comforts of a private family.

The course of study is well digested, thorough and extensive. The entire expense to a pupil will be covered by the payment of One Hundred Dollars in advance, for a session of five months. This will include Board and Tuition, with Music, French, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Drawing and Painting.

Taken separately, the charges will be as follows:

Board per session of five months,	$50 00
Tuition in the Classical Department,	20 00
Tuition in the English Department.	15 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Painting in oil Colours,	15 00
French,	10 00

The Pupils will be regularly instructed in Vocal Music, without further charge.

The Session for 1851 begins 6th January, 1851.

B. T. BLAKE, *Principal.*

Raleigh, Nov. 8, 1850. 4—tf.

MALE ACADEMY,

Warrenton, Warren County, North Carolina.

TEACHERS:
Department of Languages, R. A. EZELL, A. M.
Department of Mathematics, D. R. WALLACE, A. B.

THE TWENTY-THIRD SESSION will commence on the 15th day of January, 1851.

The Principal takes great pleasure in informing the Public that the Mathematical Department has been, at the cost of great labour and expense, placed upon an exalted and permanent basis. Mr. Wallace whose services have been secured for that division of the School, was graduated with the first distinction at College, and has since had charge of the Greenville Academy, which, as Principal, he conducted with entire success and universal approbation. His testimonials from the most eminent Scholars of the State evince a high order of Scholarship and a high rank as an Instructor.

In the Warrenton Academy, boys are prepared thoroughly for the advanced classes of any College in the Union or for the varied duties of useful life. The strictest attention is given to the moral as well as intellectual improvement of the Students, and the course of instruction, while it insures a high order of Scholarship, is designed to develope and strengthen the faculties of the mind.

TERMS.

Board for the Session of five months,	$50 00
Fuel and Lights in the rooms,	5 00
Tuition for the Languages and Mathematics,	17 50
do in the English branches,	12 50
Fuel in the School-room,	1 00

For the character of the Institution, Members of the Legislature are referred to the Representatives of Warren, all of whom are Trustees of the Academy, and to the Members from Northampton.

R. A. EZELL, *Principal.*

December 16, 1850. 847—4w.

State of North Carolina, Nash county.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1850, Zadock Peacock and wife Eliza C., Martha A. Winborne and Isby Jane Winborne, *vs.* Josiah Winborne, Ex'r of David Winborne, dec'd, Mary Winborne, David Winborne, James Winborne, David Bizzell and wife Melany, William Winborne, Jarratt Williams and wife Nancy, John L. Winborne, Rhody Winborne, Adm'trix of Ivey J. Winborne, William Rentfrow and wife Mary, Joel B. High and wife Gatsey, William B. Winborne, Mahala Winborne, Seleta Winborne, Appy Winborne, Luguinna Winborne—Petition for Settlement.

THIS Petition coming on to be heard, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, James Winborne, David Bizzell and wife Melany, William Winborne, Jarratt Williams and wife Nancy, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the N. C. Standard for six weeks successively, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Nash, at the Court House in Nashville, on the second Monday of February next, to answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be granted, &c.

Witness, Jno. W. Bryant, Clerk of our said Court at office the 3d Monday in November A. D. 1850.

JNO. W. BRYANT, C. C. C.

December 25. [Pr. Adv. $5 62½] 16—w6t.

LOUISBURG MALE ACADEMY,

FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.

THE Spring Session of 1851, will commence on Monday the 6th of January. The location possesses the advantage of health and excellent Society. The subscriber is well know to the public, having, for several years, had charge of a large and flourishing School at Midway. Thorough and systematic instruction will be given upon all subjects usually taught in Academies of the highest grade. Students desiring it, will be prepared for an advanced class in College. All reasonable efforts shall be made to elevate both the intellectual and moral character of the Students.

TERMS:

Tuition in the Classical and higher English and Mathematical Branches,	$15	per Session.
Common English branches,	10	" "
Board with the Principal,	8	" month.

T. M. JONES, A. M., Principal.

December 18, 1850. 14—3t.

See R. R. R. R.*

To the citizens of North Carolina particularly.

WE can measure and furnish an entire suit of clothes (including coat, pantaloons, and vest,) at from $35 to $44; and will warrant them to be equal in all respects to any that can be furnished in the United States for that money. Gentlemen need no longer send out of the State for cheap Clothing, unless they prefer it.

OLIVER & PROCTER.

Raleigh, Nov. 5, 1850. 2—tf.

* Royal Raleigh Ringtailers.

Dress and Frock Coats.

WE have on hand a beautiful assortment of Black Dress and Frock Coats for twenty dollars, gotten up by ourselves and cannot be bought any where else in the United States for the money. Recollect that. We have also fancy Frock and Dress Coats for fifteen, sixteen, and eighteen dollars, the like of which never was known before.

OLIVER & PROCTER.
Merchant Tailors.

Raleigh, Nov 9. 842—

John M. Sheppard, Jr

COMMISSION MERCHANT, RICHMOND, Va

Office in Front Shockoe Warehouse,

OFFERS his services to sell Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, and Corn; and respectfully solicits consignments.

RICHMOND, January 1st, 1850. 792–6m.

Builder's Companion.

CONTAINING the Elements of Building, Surveying and Architecture, with practical Rules and Instructions connected with the subject. By A. C. Smeaton, Civil Engineer, &c. For Sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

Business Coats.

100 MORE of those desirable Coats, just opened at the low price of $4 50.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

FEMALE SEMINARY,

Warrenton, N. C

THE ninth Term of this school will commence on the 15th of January, 1851, and terminate the first week in November.

TERMS AS FOLLOWS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Board,	$50 00
English Tuition,	12 50
French,	10 00
German,	10 00
Music on Harp and use of instrument,	35 00
Music on Piano and use of instrument,	23 00
Music an Guitar and use of instrument,	20 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Painting in oil colors,	15 00
Washing and Fuel,	6 00

Useful and Ornamental Needle work free of charge.

No extra charge whatever will be made. Books, Stationary &c., furnished at the lowest retail prices.

It is particularly desirable that pupils should be present at the commencement of the session, as studies will then be arranged and classes formed.

All articles of clothing must be marked with the owner's name in full.

A circular containing fuller information will be addressed to all persons who may desire it.

DANIEL TURNER.

Warrenton, Dec. 18, 1850. 888—5tw.

South Lowell Male Academy,

ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

THE present session of this Institution will close on the 20th of December; and the next session will commence on Thursday, January 2nd. Students are earnestly requested to be present at the commencement of the session.

The School continues under the superintendance of the Rev. James A. Dean, M. A., as Principal, and Mr. B. F. Larabee, B. A. as Associate. The Academy building is new, and is so constructed as to accommodate three or even four Teachers. It is hoped that the friends of the institution will rally around it, and furnish a sufficient number of students to test its capability.

Three objects will constantly be kept in view:

1st. To promote thorough scholarship. 2nd. To secure the students from the contamination of vice, and to instill into their minds moral and religious principles. 3d. To cultivate a taste for general knowledge. No pain will be spared to obtain all these ends.

South Lowell Academy is a "Preparatory School" of Randolph Macon College; but the course of instruction is such as to prepare for any College in the country; and it is equally adapted to such as do not intend to pursue a Collegiate course.

Expenses as heretofore, viz: Tuition $10 00—$12-50, and $15 00. Board in the best families, $2500 per session.

South Lowell is in Orange county, North Carolina, 38 miles west of Henderson, and about the same distance North-west of Raleigh.

D. C. PARRISH, *Sec. Ex. Com.*

November 28, 1850. 844—4t.

PLEASANT GROVE ACADEMY

FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.

THE Exercises of this Institution will commence on Monday the 6th of January next, under the charge of Mr. Edwin L. Barrett, a gentleman eminently qualified to instruct in all the branches taught in preparatory Schools. The Academy will be neat and comfortable, situated about 200 yards from the residence of the subscriber, known to be one of the most healthy locations in the State, and equidistant from Louisburg and the Shocco Springs.

Board can be had with the subscriber, at $6,50 per month, and also in the families of Mr. Joseph J. Jones, Mr. Thomas A. Person, Mrs. Elizabeth Branch, and others, all convenient to the Academy, at the above rates.

Parents and guardians may rest assured, that every attention will be paid, both to the morals and literary pursuits of the students; and owing to the healthiness of the situation, the purity of the water, and the morality of the neighborhood, the public and particularly those living in the lower country, would do well to give this institution a trial.

TUITION PER SESSION.

For the Languages, and higher English branches,	$15
Lower English branches, - - - -	10

Address the Subscriber, Louisburg, N. C.

WM. J. BRANCH.

December 1st, 1850. 845—4tw.

Register and Spirit of the Age copy 4 times, weekly.

Somerville Female Institute,

AT LEASBURG, CASWELL, N. C.

THE next session of this School will be opened the first Wednesday in January, on the first day of the month. The course of studies is extensive and about the same as in our female Colleges. Probably there is no community in which a school could be located for the training of youth, that exerts so little of unfavorable influence and affords greater facilities for forming virtuous principles and correct habits of life. A philosophical and chemical apparatus sufficient to illustrate most of the principles in these sciences, is connected with the school. There is also a library of well selected books to which the young ladies have access, and they are encouraged to spend their time not devoted to study in reading useful books.

Terms per Session, of Five Months.

Board in my own as well as in most of the families in the village and neighborhood, at $6 per month.

Tuition in English, according to advancement, from $10 to $15.

Music, including the use of the instrument,	$20
Drawing and painting, each,	5
French, Latin and Greek,	5
Needle work, free of charge.	

SOLOMON LEA, *Principal.*

Leasburg, December 7th, 1850. 846—4t.

FEMALE INSTITUTE,

WARRENTON, N. C.

THE Twentieth Semi-annual Session of this Institution will commence on the 1st Monday in Jan. 1851.

The location is pleasant, proverbially healthful, retired, yet easy of access at all seasons of the year. This institution is so arranged and conducted as to combine the greatest advantages with the least expense, and to give competent and efficient instruction in all of the various branches of an accomplished Female Education.

The Board and Tuition in all the branches requisite for a Diploma and Gold Medal will not exceed $124 00 per annum.

The Ornamental branches, embracing Instrumental Music, Wax Fruit and Flowers, Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting in Oil and Water Colors, at the usual prices.

Vocal Music, Needle and Fancy work, gratis.

The Libraries of the Principals are accessible to advanced Students.

Lectures upon Literary and Scientific subjects, with appropiate experiments will be delivered during the Session.

REV. N. L. GRAVES,
J. WILCOX,
L. C. GRAVES,
Associate Principals.

November 30, 1850. 9—

SEDGEWICK FEMALE SEMINARY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Spring term of this Institution will open on Tuesday the first day of January, 1851.

Terms per Session of five months, (payable in advance.)

Board and English Tuition,	$60 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Use of Instrument,	3 00
Latin and French, each,	10 00
Incidental Expenses,	1 00

MRS. J. J. FINCH, *Principal.*

Nov. 30, 1850. 844–4t w.

JENNY LIND SLIPPERS,

JUST Received, and for sale by

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

LOUISBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

A. H. RAY,
J. A. RAY, } *Principals.*

Miss E. W. CURTIS, Instructress on Piano and Vocal Music. Miss R. S. FAIRALL, Instructress on Guitar, and in Vocal Music, Drawing, Painting, Galisthenics, &c. Other assistance as it may be needed.

THE Spring Session of 1851, (the 17th under the present Principals,) will commence on Monday the 6th of January. The Trustees are highly gratified to be able to announce to the public, that hereafter the entire and undivided attention of both the Principals will be devoted to the interests of this Institution—Mr. Ray having relinquished a profitable and successful Male school, in order to add his personal efforts to those of the former very efficient corps of Teachers, in making this all that a good Female Institution ought to be.

The Board recommend, with very great confidence, the Louisburg Female Seminary to the patronage of the public. For cheapness, soundness of instruction, impartiality and fidelity in teaching, high-toned moral and religious influences, and strictness in regulating the expenditures of pupils, this institution will compare successfully with any in the State. In point of health, the Board give it as their deliberate opinion that this Village is not surpassed by any location in the Central portion of the State; and in support of this opinion they may add that among the large number of pupils from the Eastern part of the State, there has not been a death in the eight years that the Academies have been under the government of the present Principals; and there have been, for several years, very few cases requiring the attention of a Physician; and they understand, from the most reliable sources, that, for the last four years, Medical bills among the pupils have been nearly unknown; and throughout the community there has been almost uninterrupted good health.

A Circular, prepared by the Principal, setting forth in detail the government, course of studies, text books prices, &c. will be issued soon, and sent on application to all who may feel interested in the minutiæ of the School Economy which will be observed and practised ere.

By order of the Board,
T. K. THOMAS, *Sec'y.*

Louisburg, Dec. 13, 1850. 846—3t.

TAR RIVER ACADEMY.

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THIS School will be opened for the reception of pupils on the first Monday in February, 1851.

This Academy is located 9 miles West of Oxford, in a neighborhood proverbially healthy, and the Pupils will have every facility to attend divine worship, as there is both a Baptist and Presbyterian Church within a mile of the Academy.

The Trustees have secured the services of Mr. Jesse Smith, a gentleman of considerable experience as a Teacher, and well qualified to prepare boys for College. The Trustees are determined to sustain a good School in the neighborhood, (all of them having children of their own to educate) and have therefore put tuition at the following very low rates:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic,	$5 00
English Grammar and Geography, - - -	7 50
The higher Branches of English, - -	10 00
The Languages, - - - -	12 50

Good board can be had in highly respectable families for $5 per month. Any information with regard to the School may be had by addressing Lewis P. Allen, Tar River, P. O., Granville co., N. C.

December 1st, 1850. 845—td.

FEMALE SCHOOL.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE winter session of Mr. & Mrs. Burwell's School for young Ladies wiil begin on Thursday, 9th of January:

Board and Tuition, - - - -	67 50
Music on Piano or Guitar, - - -	20 00
Use of Instrument for practice, - -	5 00
Drawing, - - - - -	10 00
French, - - - - -	10 00
Latin, - - - - - -	5 00
Washing per session, - - -	5 00

When two or more pupils come from the same family the charge for washing will be $2 50 for each. As the number of pupils is limited, persons desirous of securing places must make early application. For circulars containing all necessary information, address Rev . Burwell, Hillsborough N. C.

Dec. 11, 1850. 12—w4t.

The Raleigh Register, Wilmington Chronicle, Fayetteville Observer, and Newbernian, will insert once a week for four weeks.

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

MISS JULIA PEACE informs her friends and the citizens that she intends opening a School on the 1st of January, in which will be taught the usual branches of an English Education. If there are those in the country who would wish to send their children, her Mother can accommodate them with board. Particular attention will be paid to the manners, and improvement of the children committed to her charge. Terms the same as the other Schools.

Raleigh Dec. 16, 1850. 847—

The Raleigh Star will please copy three times, and send account to this office.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,

CEDAR ROCK, Franklin County, N. C.

D. S. RICHARDSON, *Principal.*
C. H. STOCKWELL, *Assistant.*

THE Spring Term for 1851, will commence on the 13th day of January. The New Academy will be dedicated on that day. The Students are earnestly requested to be present. For a circular containing particulars, apply to the Principal, at Belford P. O., Nash County.

Nash, Dec. 13. 13-t1Feb.

⁂ The Tarborough Press, Raleigh Register, Biblical Recorder, and North State Whig, will please insert the above till the 1st of February, and send accounts to D. S. Richardson.

Oxford Female Academy.

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THE Regular exercises of this institution will be resumed on Monday the 12th day of January next.

Terms per Session of five months:

Board, including fuel, lights, washing, &c.	$ 45 00
Tuition in the English branches,	15 00
French or Latin,	5 00
Music on the Piano with use of instrument,	20 00

SAM'L. L. VENABLE, *Principal.*

Oxford, Dec. 15, 1850. 847—4tw.

TEACHERS WANTED.

THE Trustees of the Forestville Female Academy wish to employ a Gentleman and his Wife to take charge of their School, commencing about the 2nd or 3rd Monday in January. If they cannot get a man and his wife, they would employ a young lady.

Testimonials as to character and qualifications will be required. Address the subscriber at Forestville, Wake county, N. C.

J. S. PURIFY, *Sec.*

Nov. 28, 1850. 10—tf.

RALEIGH ACADEMY.

THIS Institution will again open on Wednesday, January 8, 1850. Particular attention will be given to the French Language, Book keeping, Surveying, Levelling and other branches of a practical character.

J. M. LOVEJOY.

Raleigh, Dec. 16, 1850. 15—5t.

LAMP OIL, Burning Fluid, and Phosgene Gas; a good supply expected by next freight Train.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

NORTH CAROLINA

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year

DIRECTORS.

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, Wm. Badham, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.

S. W. Whiting,
Richard Smith, } Executive Committee.
John Primrose,

This Company is now in successful operation, and is prepared to effect insurance against fire on all kinds of property, (Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries excepted.)

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, January 2, 1850. 793—

Important to

MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT
SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

P. F. PESCUD,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

OFFERS for cash, or approved credit, at the lowest market prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
French, English and American Chemicals,
Foreign and Domestic Soaps.

Perfumery,	Paints and Oils,
Fancy Articles,	Dye Stuffs,
Fancy Soaps,	Druggists Labels,
Brushes,	Window Glass,
Extracts,	Surgical Instruments,
Trusses,	Druggists' Glass Ware,
Leeches,	Shaker's Herbs and Roots,

PURE BRANDY, MADEIRA, SHERRY and PORT WINES, Selected for Medicinal purposes.

Sands Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's Pills, Ayer's Cherry Pectorial, Doctor Wiley's Cough Candy, Genuine Cod Liver Oil, together with every article comprising the stock of a Physician or Druggist.

April 7, 1850. 809—

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,

MORGANTON, Burke Co. N.C.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would now inform the

TRAVELLING PUBLIC

that his House is still open, and that his accommodations (heretofore limited) are now enlarged. He has erected a row of Offices for Professional gentlemen, together with a commodious Hotel, all of which is *entirely new.*

The location of the MOUNTAIN HOTEL commands the finest view of the mountain scenery in the place; and is removed from the noise and uproar of a Court-yard and the Public Square, and yet sufficiently near for all the purposes of business.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to provide the invalid a comfortable Summer Retreat, and to gentlemen of pleasure and business a desirable Boarding House.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, July 25, 1850. 826—1y.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

Henry D. Turner,

Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer

No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c., Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books, Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published.

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

New Books.

FOOT Prints of the Creator $1,25.
The Home Altar by Rev. Charles F. Deems, 75 cts.
The Eminent Dead or Triumph of Faith in the Dying Hour, $1,00.
The Angel World, a Poem by Philip James Bailey, Author of Festus, 50 cts.
Life of John Randolph of Roanoke by Hugh A. Garland 2 vol. Muslin, $3,50.
History of the Polk administration by Lucien B. Chase, $2,50
Annals of the Queens of Spain by Mrs. Anita George, 2 vol. cloth 1,50.
Lives of Literary and Scientific Men of America, $1,00.
Ways of the Hour by J. Fenimore Cooper, $1,25.
The Lily and the Totem, or the Huguenots in Florida, by W. Gilmore Simms.
Life here and there by N. P. Willis.
The Vale of Cedars by Grace Aguilar.
The Earl's Daughter, by Rev. W. Sewell.

Just received and for sale by POMEROY & O'NEAL.

December 9, 1850. 15—

A Lot of Thomastown Lime, just received and for sale by R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, Nov. 30, 1850. 10—

NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Life Insurance Company

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company is now taking insurance on the lives of healthy persons and Slaves, at their established rates of premium. This being the only Life Insurance Company in the State, and working under a charter suited to the condition and circumstances of all, the Directors feel no hesitation in saying that it affords greater inducements for the insurance of lives than any other Company in the country.

The 5th Sec. of the Charter provides "That the husband may insure his own life, for the sole use and benefit of his wife or children, free from the claims of the representatives of the husband or any of his creditors."

It is conducted on the *mutual* plan, each person insured becoming a member thereof, and not liable beyond the amount of his premium.

Policies for $100 to $5000 will be issued on the life of a white person; and on Slaves for two-thirds their market value, for a term of from one to five years, as the owner may desire.

All losses of the Company are paid within 90 days after proof of loss is furnished. No California risks taken.

The business of the Company is conducted under the immediate supervision of

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician,
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All Communications on business should be addressed post paid, to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.

Nov. 1, 1850. 1—

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more. The lands upon which these are situated is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina. There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provisions.

JOHN A. AVIRETT.

Catharine Lake, Onslow Co. N. C. }
July 22, 1850. } 836—

HENRY GERHARDT,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

SMITHFIELD, Johnston Co. North Carolina.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a large and rich supply of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Trimmings

of all sorts; and that he is prepared to execute work in the best manner and at moderate prices.

He also has on hand a superior lot of

Ready-Made Clothing,

consisting of Cloaks, Overcoats, Business Coats, Vests, Pantaloons, lamb's wool Shirts, &c., which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

He solicits a call from those in want of Clothing, as he is determined to give good bargains, and to do his work in the best and most approved style.

HENRY GERHARDT.

Smithfield, October 14th, 1850. 837—3m.

New Watch and Jewelery Store.

W. H. THOMPSON Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has opened a choice stock of

Watches and Jewelry,

in a part of the Store occupied by Mrs. Thompson as a Millinery establishment, where he offers for sale Gold and Silver watches, warranted correct time keepers the latest styles of

Fashionable Jewelry,

such as Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Cameo, stone and mourning Broaches; Plain, Chased and Stone Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., Fancy Goods and Fine Cutlery, all of which will be sold cheap. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in superior style. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

Sept. 21, 1849. 777—6m.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

A Desirable Residence for Sale.

THE Executrix of the late Louis D. Henry, offers for sale his late Residence, near the City of Raleigh. The Dwelling-House is a large and commodious one, and remarkably well built, with all out houses complete. It has about 15 or 17 acres of land, attached, under the highest cultivation. The premises being out of the limits of the Corporation is not subject to the City Tax, and still the situation is convenient, and within fifty yards of the Governor's Mansion, in an excellent neighborhood.

The terms of sale would be liberal.

D. F. M RAE.

Raleigh, July 15, 1850. 822—tf.

A NEW BOOK STORE.

POMEROY & O'NEAL,

No. 16, Fayetteville Street, Opposite the Post Office,

RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE now receiving an extensive assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous and School Books generally—Annuals and choice Books for Presents, Novels, Stationary of all kinds, which we are selling at the very lowest prices, and which we are confident will give satisfaction. *Call and examine.*

W. L. POMEROY,
J. W. O'NEAL.

December 9, 1850. 13—

North Carolina Music Store.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of announcing to the people of North Carolina, that he intends to open in this city, in December next, a *MUSIC STORE*, where will always be found a complete assortment of Foreign and American Music and Musical instruments; all of which will be selected by himself.

The Pianos will be from the best Manufactories in the United States, and will be sold at New York and Philadelphia prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, November 2, 1850. 2—1y

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

HAVE received nearly their entire Stock of Fall and Winter Goods—to which they respectfully invite the attention of their customers, and the public generally, and all of which are offered on the most reasonable terms.

Raleigh, Oct. 23, 1850. [illegible]—

To Invalids.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medical purposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshall's and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

November 21. 9—

SPEECH OF HON. WILLIAM B. SHEPARD,

OF PASQUOTANK,

Delivered in the Senate of North Carolina, January 31st, 1850, in reply to Messrs. Haughton and Gilmer, upon the rights of Secession, Revolution, &c.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States is a compact between sovereign and independent States, and all powers not therein delegated, are reserved to the States respectively; that among the attributes of sovereignty retained by the several States is that of watching over the operations of the General Government, and protecting their citizens from unconstitutional abuse on the one hand, and securing to them on the other, a strict fulfilment of the obligations imposed by the Constitution upon the General Government.

Resolved, That the people of North Carolina, as an organized political community, have the right to secede or withdraw from the Union, whenever a majority of the people, in Convention assembled, shall decide a withdrawal necessary, to protect their property or persons from unconstitutional and oppressive legislation by the General Government; or whenever, by the failure of the General Government to fulfil her constitutional obligations, the people of the State may deem such a step necessary, in order to secure the enjoyment of the rights, privileges and protection guarantied to them by the Constitution of the United States; and in such an emergency, a majority of the people of North Carolina, acting through the organized authorities of the State, would be entitled to the sole and undivided allegiance of all her citizens.

The above Resolutions of the minority being before the Senate as a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Shepard spoke as follows:

It was my intention, Mr. Chairman, at the commencement of this debate to have remained silent, and to have permitted, so far as I was concerned, the Report and Resolutions of the minority speak for themselves. They speak a plain language—one which which cannot be misunderstood, and I am glad they do so. It is time our public men and our legislative documents should cease "to palter in a double sense." I would have adhered to this intention, had I not found my humble efforts frequently alluded to by gentlemen who have spoken, and my previous remarks misunderstood and misapprehended.

At the commencement of the session, Mr. Chairman, I felt it my duty to lay before the Legislature a series of resolutions, involving what I thought the rights and duties of the people of North Carolina. These resolutions were referred to a joint select committee of both Houses; and although I believe there is no essential difference of opinion between the majority of the committee and myself, the majority preferred reporting back to the Senate a series of resolutions which aim at reaching the object which I desired in mine—not along the high-way of nations, which is open and free to all, who have the boldness and courage to enter upon it, but through bye-ways, over hedges and ditches, in which many of the parties will finally be swamped, and never perhaps reach the object desired.

Let us, Sir, regard for a moment the present condition of the Southern country. To my mind it presents a most melancholy picture, one which fills me with the most gloomy forebodings. It is no pleasure to me to speak on this subject; I do so with the greatest reluctance. Viewed in any manner in which it presents itself to my mind, I regard the question of negro slavery as it affects the future condition not only of the State but of the whole Union, as the most deeply interesting and difficult problem which can be presented to the mind of man. I should despise myself could I for a moment be willing to connect this great question, involving the condition, the happiness, and existence itself of millions of human beings, with the rise and fall of parties, either in the State or Union. No Sir, I wish to God I had political influence to induce the people of North Carolina to look at this matter solely and exclusively as a State question—not as Democrats or Whigs, but as an intelligent community of freemen, intrusted with the future welfare of untold thousands of human beings, who must look to them and them alone, for counsel and protection, amidst the difficulties and dangers which an injudicious management of this great question must unavoidably bring upon them.

There is a weak and silly practice indulged in by many persons, who, whenever this great and perplexing subject is referred to, instead of seeking a remedy for its solution, content themselves with trite and insane eulogiums of the Union. Were a physician called to visit a patient whose symptoms indicated the approach of a dangerous and fatal disease, to content himself simply with extravagant praises of the blessings and benefits of health, the patient would probably die, and the public would think the doctor a quack. What, then, should they think of those political physicians, who cannot avoid knowing that a vast majority of the non-slaveholding States are hostile to the institution of slavery—that this majority has now or will shortly have undisputed sway over the general government, and yet these political doctors prescribe nothing but Union, Union!

We all admit the Union to be a great blessing, as peace and harmony are infinitely preferable to confusion and disorder; but the true question for a sensible man to decide, is this Union most likely to be preserved and perpetuated by a tame submission to injustice and wrong, or by a bold and unqualified assertion of your rights and duties? Were the Southern people united among themselves, there would be infinitely less difficulty in settling this question. Could all the States interested in slavery lay aside for a time their petty party squabbles, and eternal quibbles upon the meaning of the Constitution, and in Convention assembled demand from the other States such an amendment of the Constitution as would prevent forever all political agitation of this subject, we would have no more trouble with it, and the whole country would go on in an harmonious career of honor and prosperity. But unfortuately, Sir, disunion at home and union abroad seem to be our melancholy fate. You may buy off for a time Northern aggression by sacrifices to union, but you never will obtain permanent tranquillity by such a course. The hardy and plundering Gaul periodically returned to the gates of Rome as long as gold was offered him for his forbearance, but when the sword of the patriot was thrown into the scale which weighed the tribute, he learned to cease his depredations. So it will be with these Northern fanatics on the subject of slavery. They never will cease their aggressions upon the institutions of the South until we convince them, in the most unmistakeable manner, that we mean to defend our rights with those arms and resources which the God of nature has placed in our possession. And Sir, unless the people can be rallied to this defence under the authority of State institutions and State interposition, it is perfectly idle to talk of any defence.

I have not the least particle of hope for the South from any action of Congress. The result of the last session would, I should suppose, convince every impartial man that we have nothing to hope from that quarter. We have lost in every struggle upon that arena, and must always continue to do so. Such are the all-powerful influences of wealth and power in Washington, that some of the sturdiest champions of Southern rights and interests have become suddenly and unaccountably convinced that we ought to be satisfied and content with the late compromise, although we lost all we contended for, or for which the struggle commenced.

Even Texas, which got into the Union a ragged bully, through a gross violation of the Constitution, is made at Washington by a bribe of ten millions a decent gentleman, and lectures with the most becoming propriety upon the beauties of Union and the Constitution; proving beyond a doubt and by the most conclusive and patriotic arguments, that the Constitution may be violated to get into the Union, but when once in, not even political death and destruction releases us from its bonds; the grave of all our rights affords no shelter from its persecutions.

Can you doubt this, Sir? If you do, look at the last compromise. Can there possibly ever again occur so good an opportunity for Congress to settle this controversy with justice to all the parties? North Carolina, by nearly the unanimous Resolutions of her Legislature, and afterwards the other Southern States in Convention at Nashville, called upon Congress to adhere to the compromise she herself had established upon the admission of Missouri, and which was greatly to the advantage of the North. This was not only utterly disregarded, but Mr. Clay, the reputed author of the Missouri Compromise, was the foremost man in producing this breach of faith. Sir, the South may go on compromising upon the floor of Congress until she has nothing left worth contending for. The next assault upon us will be the emancipation of the slaves in the District of Columbia, and the suppression of the slave trade between the States. Here will be a grand subject for a compromise; and I have no doubt the North will be willing to make the Southern man who may coax the South to submit to it, even President of the United States.

We cannot doubt, Mr. Speaker, that this will be the next move of the abolitionists, unless we disbelieve their own publications. It was but the other day, I saw an article in the Tribune newspaper of New York, the organ of the abolitionists, advising the party to be quiet for the present, and probably they will adopt this suggestion; they may permit the present session of Congress to pass quietly off, that the South may calm down, and as usual go to sleep, supposing the subject finally settled. A new Congress will come in. It is already ascertained that Mr. Seward, the higher law advocate, has a majority of the New York members his avowed champions, and the balance admitting the purity and justice of his motives, merely doubting their expediency. Mr. Webster, the champion of the Constitution, has been defeated through his friends in law-loving Massachusetts; Ohio is in the hands of the freesoilers. Here are three leading Northern States, powerful from their position, their numbers, and their wealth, under the direction of a man who acknowledges no control over his blind fanaticism. A new move will be made upon the political chess-board at Washington; members of Congress will become excessively excited; they will make the most violent speeches; they may even limit the duration of the Union, as one gentleman did last winter, to one little fortnight. In the midst of all this storm and fury, some gentleman, animated by the most intense and patriotic devotion to the Union, will rise in his seat and propose a compromise, the amount of which will be the abolitionists will gain a large part of what they contended for, and we, by submission, will signalize our love of Union.

And Sir, should we reject the Resolutions of the minority will, we not invite the very course I have here predicted?—will we not proclaim to these people that we acknowlege no right in the people of North Carolina to withdraw from the Union for any purpose whatever? But, say the gentlemen on the other side, although we do not admit the right of secession, we will rebel or revolutionize.

I will now proceed, Mr. Chairman, in reply to the gentlemen from Chatham and Guilford, and explain this doctrine of rebellion and revolution, and show that it will not answer their purposes; and that, if it means any thing practical or useful, it must be preceded by secession. In fact, the gentleman from Chatham admitted that he differed from me only in words. Now, Sir, I would ask that gentlemen if this is a time, when the thief or robber is in the house, to quarrel about the mode of ejecting him?

I am not advocating secession at this time. I merely claim the right for the people of North Carolina, and I say, it is necessary they should now assert it, that should a crisis ever unfortunately arise when it shall be necessary for them to use it, they may understand how, and in what way, they must defend themselves.

I will not follow the gentleman from Chatham into his investigation into the old Confederation; we don't differ on that subject. I understand the gentleman to admit the true character of our present government, as stated by Mr. Madison and Mr. Livingston, to be in the words of the latter, "partly popular, acting directly on the citizens of the several States—partly federative, depending for its existence and action on the existence and action of the several States." That gentleman further admitted, that North Carolina had a "right to oppose her strength and her sovereignty" to the aggressions of the General Government, but this, he contended, was a revolutionary right, and not a right of secession.

It is safest, Mr. Chairman, in all controversies, before you commence the discussion, to settle the meaning of the terms you mean to use. I have never contended that secession was a right derived from the Constitution. I say in my resolutions, it is a right the people of North Carolina have never surrendered, and if they never surrendered it, it must still remain with them; otherwise our Government is not one of compact, with only powers delegated by the people, but one of consolidation.

This is not only a necessary, but an unavoidable, inference; and it is no answer to say, that secession would destroy the government. Undoubtedly it would destroy the government, and so would revolution, which the gentleman contends for, if successful.

As I said, Sir, it was best to settle the meaning of words, let us examine what is the meaning of the words revolution and rebellion. Dr. Johnston, the best definer of the meaning of words, says revolution means "a change of government in a State or country;" rebellion he defines, "an insurrection against lawful authority." Thus in England, in 1688, it was called a revolution, because the government was changed from the divine right of Kings, to a government by King, Lords and Commons; our revolution in 1776, was justly so called, because it changed the government of this country from the British Parliament, and vested all authority in the people, and proclaimed them the source of all power, as will be seen by a reference to the first section of our bill of rights, which says "all political power is vested in and derived from the people only."

Now, Sir, I have heard of but four original forms of government, viz: The monarchical, the aristocratic, the democratic or republican, or a mixture of these three. The American people have universally preferred the democratic or republican, nor have any of those gentlemen, who contend for what they call the right of revolution, yet told us to which of the other forms they propose going when they get ready for a change. I presume, therefore, Sir, from their silence on this very important point, that they did not use the word revolution in its true and legitimate sense, but that they meant rebellion.

I am confirmed in this presumption from the fact, that they all contend that they do not mean to leave the Union, but to resist within it, which is nothing more than rebellion, or insurrection against lawful authority; for if they do not mean to leave the Union, it is a misnomer to speak of the right of revolution. They certainly do not expect to remain in the Union, and change its form of government.

It is apparent then, Sir, that the gentlemen from Chatham and Guilford, by the right of revolution mean the right of rebellion, if any such right can be said to exist.

The right of revolution, or the right of the people to alter or change their form of government, is a right asserted in the Declaration of Independence, admitted by all our public men, and not denied by any of the gentlemen who have spoken, although I think they have misapprehended its application. How this right can be exercised by the people of North Carolina, if they are obliged to remain in the Union, passes my comprehension. [Here Messrs. Haughton and Gilmer arose and denied having contended it was obligatory on the people to remain in the Union when asserting the right of revolution.] Mr. Sheppard continued. I do not mean, Mr. Chairman, to mistake the argument of either of the gentlemen, if I have been so fortunate as to understand it. I contend that secession is not only a necessary result in a government of compact, but that it is an indispensable prerequisite to the right of revolution that the people of the State as an organized political community, should have the right to withdraw from the Union. I contend moreover, Sir, that this right of revolution, which our ancestors won in 1776, and affirmed in the Declaration of Independence, must be surrendered, and we must rest contented with rebellion, unless we still have the right to withdraw from the Union. What is this right of revolution admitted by these gentlemen, yet to belong to the people of North Carolina, as defined in our Declaration of Independence? I will read the declaration from the sacred instrument which says, "That whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, viz—the welfare of the people—it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundations in such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them may seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

This Sir, was what the men who achieved our independence understood by the right of revolution; it was a right to change the government, and to make it answer the purposes for which all Governments were intended—the welfare of the people. Now Sir, I maintain that those persons who deny to the States the right of secession, but contend for the natural right of revolution, yield to the people in their individual characters only this important right of revolution, but deny it to them in their associated character as States.

I will not consume the time of the Senate in proving that this limit is an annihilation of the right, and that if the people of the State possess the right of revolution, they must have also the right to exercise it as an organized political community; otherwise it would be of little practical utility.

It is very apparent, however, that these gentlemen, in their excessive zeal to denounce the right of secession, have confounded the right of revolution, which they admit, with rebellion or insurrection against lawful authority. Now Sir, there is no such thing as a right of rebellion. To contend for it is asserting two contradictory rights, viz: the duty of the Government to punish, and the right of the citizen to resist.

I hold it to be a plain principle of Constitutional law, that as long as the people composing the State of North Carolina consent to remain in the Union, it is their duty to obey the laws enacted by Congress. Should they object to any law, their only appeal should Congress refuse to repeal it, is to the Supreme Court; and that all open forcible resistance by them, whether under State authority or not, is treason. This Sir, is what is meant by this passage of the Report of this minority, to which the gentleman from Chatham so much objected, and the truth of which he emphatically denied. The Report uses this language: "Should the State of North Carolina admit that she has no right under any circumstances to withdraw from the Union, but must rely for her protection upon what has been called her natural rights, and resort to rebellion or insurrection, she releases thereby her own citizens from all allegiance to obey her commands; for if she has parted with all her sovereignty, she has no claim to obedience in such an emergency. She may raise the standard of revolt and collect around her banner all the disaffected and discontented, but in doing so, she admits she is guilty of treason, and all who follow her fortunes may share the fate of traitors." This Sir, I maintain is strictly Constitutional language, too plain to require the force of argument; and unless the people of the State assert the right to withdraw from the Union, as the first step toward asserting the right of revolution, they must remain in the Union and submit to all its pains and penalties, and no State authority can avail them anything. For, said Mr. Webster in his reply to Mr. Hayne, "I maintain that between submission to the decision of the constituted tribunals and revolution or disunion, there is no middle ground—there is no ambiguous condition, half allegiance and half rebellion." I would, therefore, say to the gentleman from Chatham, if he is in earnest in his willingness to resist any oppression of the General Government "with the whole strength and sovereignty of the State," he must quit the Union to do it. He must either remain in the Union, and acknowledge obedience to its laws, or go out of it and resist under the banner of his State; he cannot, in such an emergency serve two masters; he must make up his mind to answer the question of ancient Pistol, "under which King Bezonian, speak or die."

It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that those gentlemen who deny the right of secession, but contend for the natural right of revolution, have got into this confusion of ideas, from not adverting to the source and origin of our Government. Their notions are rather English than American. In England the doctrine is that Parliament is omnipotent. It is the source and origin of all power. On the contrary, in North Carolina, we have proclaimed the people the source of power, and our Governments, both State and Federal, are established upon this principle. Neither Congress or the Legislature can lawfully use any power which has not been delegated to them in their respective Constitution; and when they do, they become usurpers, and trench upon the liberties of the people.

In our State affairs, the remedy for any usurpations of the Legislature is easy and expeditious. The interests of the people of the State are nearly, if not entirely homogeneous, and a change of the members of the Legislature may bring back the State Government to its just limits. Not so with Congress. The delegation to that body from the people of North Carolina and of the whole South, is in the minority. A change of members in North Carolina produces no results, and the feeling and interest of the two sections upon the subject of slavery are widely different and daily becoming more so. Now Sir, I would ask what remedy have the people of North Carolina, should Congress usurp powers not delegated, if they cannot withdraw, and say in *hæc federa non veni?* Gentlemen may say an unconstitutional law is not binding—the Supreme Court would reverse it. That is very true, but the law may be unjust, and the Constitution violated, and the question cannot be brought before the Supreme Court: for instance, suppose Congress repeals the fugitive slave law. Can the Supreme Court take cognizance of such a breach of the duty of Congress and an express requisition of the Constitution? If it can, I would be glad if some gentleman would point out the process. The sins of omission are sometimes as great as the sins of commission; and when the Government fails to do its duty it is egregous folly to look to any other source of redress than the intelligence and patriotism of the people.

Alexander Hamilton, a high authority in matters of State, once said that without its patronage and means of corruption, the British Government could not exist, I suspect, Sir, that a good deal of this horror manifested by some of our statesmen towards secession, which appeals to the people, arises more from a fear of losing the loaves and fishes, than from any apprehension that the people will do aught to endanger their own liberty. The Federal Government at this time, by means of its enormous revenue, and the prodigality with which it is squandered, can command the services of aspiring genius. To the ambitious, she offers attractive official station; to the mercenary, fat jobs and contracts; to the voluptuous the attractions of the Capital; and in all she finds a host of admirers and defenders whose talents and zeal are irresistable. Whether they will not prove too strong for the liberty of the people, a few more years will develope.

The honorable gentleman from Guilford, in reply to the question "whether the people of North Carolina in their organized capacity as a political community, had a right to resist an oppressive act of the general Government" replied "that they had, but it was revolution, and not secession as a right guarantied by the Constitution." I never knew before that the people of North Carolina derived their rights from the Constitution of the United States. I thought they claimed their freedom as an inherent inalienable right derived from the munificent gift of an all-wise and bountiful Creator. In the monarchical nations of Europe the royal bounty grants to the humble petition of his subject, rights and privileges. The free people of America acknowledge no authority, not expressly derived from, and delegated by them. The gentleman from Guilford has reversed this condition. He looks into the Constitution of the United States, not to find what rights his constituents have surrendered, but what rights have been guarantied to them. Leaving the gentleman to settle this important point with his constituents, I will repeat what I have already stated, I have never contended for secession as a right derived from or guarantied by the Constitution. I said in my resolutions submitted at the commencement of the session, "that the right to secede from it (the Union) is a right of self-defence and protection which the people of North Carolina have never surrendered, and never can surrender, with due regard to their own safety and welfare." This proposition I now maintain, and have heretofore maintained on the floor of the Senate, as in strict conformity with the theory of our Government; and if it has not been surrendered by the people it is unquestionably reserved to them.

I have endeavored to show to the Senate that the right of revolution if it means any thing, must be preceded by secession; that it is an absurdity to claim the right for the people of North Carolina to change their form of Government within the Union. Having disembarrassed the admission of the gentleman from Guilford from some difficulties which his confusion of ideas had thrown around it, I will now proceed to show the Senate that his reply to my question admits the very point in dispute.

If the people of North Carolina, in their capacity as an organized political community, have a right, as the gentleman from Guilford admits, to resist with force any oppressive act of the general government, they must consequently have the right to command the assistance of all the citizens of the State to aid them in making that resistance effectual; which cannot be done without withdrawing from the Union. Otherwise, the State would be commanding her citizens to do an act which she herself admitted in the 3rd section of the 3rd article of the Constitution of the United States, was treason. There is no escape from the dilemma in which the gentleman's admission places him, but in the right of secession. There is, in the language of Mr. Webster, no half-way ground between submission and revolution or disunion. In order to avoid this inevitable result of the premises of the gentleman from Guilford, certain politicians in the Union have contended that the Federal Government was formed not by the people of the several States, through separate State action, but by the aggregate mass of the whole people of the Union; and consequently, it is a consolidated Government, and not a compact. It is upon this theory of a consolidated Government that Mr. Badger must have reasoned when he said in his August Speech that he acknowledged no more authority in the State of North Carolina to dispose of his obligations, than in the State of Virginia or New Hampshire.

Now Sir, I would ask any impartial man, who has clearness of intellect sufficient to comprehend an argument, what unfairness I have done the opinions of Mr. Badger? I stated his opinions in his own words, taken from his printed Speech. Mr. Badger is an accurate thinker—a man who uses proper words in proper places; and I have no doubt, had he believed the State of North Carolina as a political power had a right to resist forcibly the general Government and command her citizens to aid her, he never would have said he acknowledged the same authority in Virginia as he did in his own State. I have, therefore, Sir, too much respect for Mr. Badger's intelligence to believe that he will be satisfied with the defence of his opinions, made by the gentleman from Guilford, however much he may be gratified by the fervor of his zeal.

I will not exhaust the patience of the Senate and my own strength in illustrating what must be apparent, that if the State has a right to exercise an act of sovereignty in resisting the Federal Government, as admitted, she must have all the accessories of that sovereignty; not among the least of which, is the right to declare what shall constitute treason against her authority. If the gentleman from Guilford had, therefore, reflected a little upon the necessary consequences of his own principles, he might have spared himself all the horror and terror he has manifested at the State's undertaking to pronounce who should be considered traitors and rebels against her authority.

The gentleman from Guilford read to the Senate two long extracts, one from Mr. Madison's letter to the North American Review—the other from General Jackson's proclamation. I was very much surprised that a gentleman who has, I understand, a large legal practice, and who therefore must be in the habit of critically examining the meaning of statutes and weighing the credibility of testimony, did not perceive that these two productions contradict each other. I will first, Sir, dispose of this proclamation; and I think I can show to the Senate that from the circumstances under which it was issued, it is entitled to no weight as a Constitutional argument. I have, Sir, some right to speak of Gen. Jackson. I voted twice for him for the Presidency of the United States, and under similar circumstances I would again do the same thing. He was a man of violent prejudices and passions, but honest and patriotic, and sincerely attached to republican institutions. I served in Congress during his Presidential term, and gave to his Administration such support as I could, consistently with what I thought the interest and wishes of my own constituents. Those were days when a public man was permitted to have some independence of thought and action, and was not expected to follow the lead of a few party intriguers or be denounced and villified. I mention these facts, Sir, merely to show that from my associations I could have no object in undervaluing any opinion of Gen. Jackson. Much of the reasoning and assertion of that proclamation was deeply regretted by most of Gen. Jacksons's supporters and friends; and whilst they rejoiced that he had thrown the weight of his name against the doctrine of nullification, they saw with unfeigned alarm that in his anxiety to prostrate a political foe and revenge a personal insult, he permitted the ardour of his feelings to carry him so far that he was giving countenance to some of the most pestilent heresies which have ever been advanced by the friends of an arbitrary or consolidated government. Gen. Jackson, in his cooler moments, atoned for all this by explaining the objectionable and doubtful passages of his proclamation, and declared to the world that he still remained unchanged in his belief that the resolutions of '98 and Mr. Madison's Report, contained the true theory of our form of government.

This proclamation was undoubtedly the child of many fathers. It bears upon its face evidence of its various paternity. Every shade of doctrine can gather something from its perusal. Even the secessionist, though condemned, need not despair of receiving some consolation, for it says in one passage that "secession, like any other revolutionary act, may be justified by the extremity of oppression." It will probably forever remain unknown who had the greatest agency in concocting this celebrated paper; there is very little doubt, however, that the friends of Mr. Van Buren, gladly availed themselves of the quarrel between the President and Mr. Calhoun, to turn both the popularity and wrath of the former against the latter, and his peculiar Constitutional opinions. For these reasons, Mr. Chairman, I would as soon think of consulting Gen. Jackson's celebrated letter, in which he proposed the hanging of the Hartford Convention federalists, under the second article of war as this proclamation; and I would suggest to the gentleman from Guilford, that the next time he consults the proclamation as a commentary on the Constitution, he had as well read the letter. It may serve to moderate the ardor of his admiration. I will dismiss this subject by reading from Gen. Jackson's inaugural address in 1829, an extract, which will show what were his opinions upon the rights of the States in his cooler moments, and before he had felt the influence of power. His inaugural in 1829, contains these words: "In such measures as I shall be called on to pursue *in regard to the rights of the separate States*, I hope to be animated by a proper respect for those *sovereign members* of our Union, taking care not to confound the powers *they have reserved to themselves*, with those they have granted to the Confederacy."

The letter of Mr. Madison, which the gentleman read, is a very different affair; and if, Sir, I thought it undoubtedly bore the construction the gentleman from Guilford puts upon it, I would surrender my own opinion. There has been no man in this country whose opinions upon a Constitutional question is entitled to such respect as Mr. Madison's. He was coeval with the instrument itself and had a large share in framing it, and putting it into operation. He was a man, from his personal character, eminently entitled to confidence. His mind was philosophical, and his temper placid. He regarded the instrument, not as a political partizan acting for the moment, but as a statesman looking remotely into futurity for the benefit of posterity. Such a man could have no object but the public good. He descended gently to the tomb—his opinions undisturbed by personal controversies—surrounded by every earthly blessing, and recorded honors have gathered round and thickened over him.

Let us now examine this letter of Mr. Madison, and see if it can bear the construction the gentleman from Guilford has put upon it. The letter commences by stating the true character of our government. "In order, says Mr. Madison, to understand the true character of the Constitution of the United States, the error not uncommon, must be avoided, of viewing it through the medium either of a consolidated government, or of a confederated government, whilst it is neither the one or the other, but a mixture of both. And having no model, the similitudes and analogies applicable to other systems of government, it must, more than any other, be its own interpreter, according to its text and *the facts of the case*." Again, he says, "It was formed by the States; that is, by the people in each of the States, acting in their sovereign capacity, and formed, consequently, by the same authority which formed the State Constitutions."

Here, sir, we have the unqualified testimony of Mr. Madison as quoted by the gentleman himself, against the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States is the result of the general will of the people of the United States, acting in their aggregate capacity as one community, and consequently independent of any separate State control or State action. Mr. Madison then goes on to enumerate the several provisions of the Constitution intended to secure the rights of the States against usurpations and abuses on the part of the General Government. When these are all exhausted, he uses these remarkable words to which I will particularly call the attention of Senators: "And in the event of a failure of every Constitutional resort, and an accumulation of usurpations and abuses, rendering passive obedience and non-resistance a greater evil than resistance and revolution, there can remain but one resort, the last of all—*an appeal from the cancelled obligations of the Constitutional compact to original rights and the law of self-preservation.* This is the ultima ratio under all governments, whether consolidated, confederated, or a compound of both; *and it cannot be doubted that a single member of the Union, in the extremity supposed, but in that only, would have a right, as an extra an ultra Constitutional right, to make the appeal.*" Mark this language, Sir. It says a single member of this Union, a State, not a crowd of unorganized rebellious individuals, can make the appeal to original rights. And how is the State to make the appeal? By remaining fettered by the "cancelled obligations of the Constitutional compact?" No Sir, she steps forth a sovereign power remitted to all the rights of sovereignty, a part of which she had surrendered, but has now resumed, to defend her citizens against wrong or oppression. This, Sir, I contend is the true meaning of the letter; and it is precisely what I have urged to the Senate, as a right belonging to the people of Noth Carolina, and what the minority assert in their report and resolutions. If this construction of Mr. Madison's letter is the true one, and I cannot perceive wherein it it is defective, it bears directly against the position of the gentleman from Guilford. I would deem it unpardonable, Mr. Chairman, were I to address a North Carolina Senate upon the subject of secession, and fail to introduce the authority of a native son of the State, whose memory is still endeared to many among us. I mean Nathaniel Macon—*clarum et venerabile nomen*—a name that will be honored and respected in North Carolina as long as her people can esteem great purity of character, and singleness of purpose, unbending integrity, and a Roman firmness—a mind that could not be seduced from the path of duty by the blandishments of Washington or swerved from its republican simplicity by the trappings of office. I know Sir, that among the parasites of power and official station, it is fashionable to sneer at Mr. Macon's opinions, and I confess in my younger days, when somewhat allured with the idea of a splendid government, I undervalued the solidity of his judgment. Riper experience has convinced me of my error, and I now believe, had Mr. Macon's warning voice been regarded, that although Washington City might not have vied with the Capitals of Europe in splendor and extravagance, it would have contained more honest and patriotic hearts, and the voice of discontent and disunion would not have been heard in the land. This letter was written by Mr. Macon, in reply to one from the Hon. S. P. Carson, and contains the following passages: "The opinions of Gen. Washington, Mr. Jefferson, and Gov. Clinton, are known, but not respected. I have never believed that a State could nullify and remain in the Union; but have always believed that a State might secede when she pleased, provided she would pay her proportion of the public debt; and *this right I have considered the best guard to public liberty and to public justice* that could be desired; and it ought to have prevented what is now felt in the South—oppression. The proclamation contains principles as contrary to what was the Constitution, as nullification. It is the great error of the administration." Here, Sir, we have the clear and explicit testimony to the existence of the right of secession by this honest man, that nobody can accuse either of ignorance of the theory of our Government, or of a want of patriotism. Mr. Macon, at the date of this letter, was probably better acquainted with the opinions of the great men who framed our government, than any man living. He had been intimate with many of them, and associated with most all of them, in the councils of the country.

Mr. Chairman, should the Senate reject the Resolutions of the minority of the Committee, they will proclaim to the world their belief that our Constitution is founded in no degree upon compact between the States; that the people who framed it reserved to themselves no rights in their organized political capacities as separate States; that our Government is one of pure and unmixed powers in all respects—one of consolidation. Against the tyranny or oppression of such a government, the people can look to no resource for protection, but unorganized, undisciplined rebellion or insurrection against lawful authority. Sir, in what respect does such a government differ from that of Russia, except that we are permitted to send a few delegates to a Congress, the majority of which is notoriously hostile to our interests? The serfs of Russia can rebel against the oppression of their lord and master, and frequently exercise that natural right which only serves to strengthen the yoke and increase the burden that is laid upon them. Our ancestors designed and framed no such government as this. They knew full well, from all the lights and experience of the world which were spread before them, that unchecked power, entrusted to one man or a set of men, was always abused; they saw that history upon every page was blackened by the encroachments and atrocities of power, proving, says a late eminent British historian—if any proof were wanting—"that power should always be watched, and checked, and divided by every possible contrivance." Our ancestors doubtless thought they had wisely provided against anticipated abuses, when they entrusted to the General Government powers few and defined, and to the State governments powers more numerous; reserving to themselves in their organization as separate communities, the right to resume or withdraw them whenever they were abused, or their safety demanded it.

There is no fact more clearly proved by the history of the formation of the Constitution of the United States, than that its framers never designed or imagined they were organizing a consolidated government. Such a charge, although frequently brought against the instrument, as being its ultimate tendency, was constantly denied, and warmly repudiated. That monarchy was the natural and inevitable result of a consolidated government was admitted by all, and universally deprecated. I will not detain the Senate by quoting the proceedings of the several Conventions, to illustrate so plain a truth; I will satisfy myself with one passage from Mr. Madison's Report to the Virginia Legislature in '98: "That the obvious tendency and inevitable result of the consolidation of the States into one sovereignty, would be to transform the republican system of the United States into a monarchy, is a point which seems to have been sufficiently decided by the general sentiment of America. In almost every instance of discussion, relating to the consolidation in question, its certain tendency to pave the way to monarchy seems not to have been contested. The prospect of such a consolidation has formed the only topic of controversy."

I would now ask the Senate, in the language of truth and soberness, if we are not inviting this admitted tendency of our system, by denying to the people of a State the right to withdraw from the Union when their safety requires it? What other check can there be to misgovernment, when all entreaty and remonstrance have failed?

Mr. Livingston says in the speech quoted by the gentleman from Guilford, "that the theory of the Federal Government being the result of the general will of the people of the United States in their aggregate capacity, and founded in no degree on compact between the States, would tend to the most disastrous results; that it would place three-fourths of the States at the mercy of one-fourth, and lead inevitably to a consolidated government, and finally to monarchy, if the doctrine were generally admitted, and if partially so and opposed, to civil dissensions."

Mr. Chairman, it was in reasoning upon these general principles which are unalterably true, that Mr. Macon doubtless arrived at the conclusion expressed in his letter, viz: "That the right of secession was the best guard to public liberty." In our complicated system of government, which was intended by its framers to be one of checks and balances, the only certain and efficient restraint upon the Federal Government, must always be the reserved powers of the people of the States; not as unorganized masses, but through their State Governments. We have given to the Federal Government unlimited power over the purse and the sword of the Nation; let one step more be taken—let the people of the States deny to themselves any other control over this Government than unorganized insurrection or rebellion, which are never resorted to by the people until their personal sufferings become intolerable, and we will then have established a government which in a few years will never have been equalled by any other since the days of Imperial Rome, for its indifference to the wants and sufferings of the remote provinces.

The gentleman from Guilford alluded to my argument drawn from the rapidly increasing population of the blacks; and although he admits the truth of the argument, he consoles himself with the reflection that the danger therefrom is very remote, and asks in what manner would the Southern States be able to prevent this result by a dissolution. I have no fears whatever, Mr. Chairman, of a dissolution of this Confederacy ever arising from an emphatic assertion by the Southern people of their right and their determination to withdraw, upon any improper interference with slavery by Congress. I believe that should the North find we were united and in earnest, she would most willingly consent to treat us as equal members of the Confederacy, and accede to our rights as such. On the contrary, should she unfortunately for her own interest, continue to be governed by blind fanaticism, and drive us to the last extremity, we could retire from the Union, and unite with the other Southern States, open for our superabundant slave population, an asylum and an occupation in the uncultivated regions of the South.

Mexico and Central America contain millions of acres of fertile land, admirably adapted to the black race, which will probably forever remain a wilderness without such labor. Can the gentleman doubt the capacity of the South to take possession of this comparatively unoccupied territory? I would ask him who it was that conquered Texas, and what troops were those that overrun Mexico? Mr. Chairman, Providence points to the fertiler regions of the south as the permanent abode of the black man, and as the only spot which offers any hope to the friend of humanity, that he will ever be elevated in the scale of human beings. I forbear, Mr. Chairman, to discuss this matter further; but if by remaining in the Union, with the Wilmot proviso practically applied to us, our fate is inevitable—if not in the short space of time I have heretofore supposed—still to our posterity not very remote, the awful alternative must be prescribed, either to amalgamate with the blacks, or fly their country, I ask the gentleman—I ask every man who has an American heart in his bosom, if he would not strike a blow to avoid such a catastrophe?

The gentleman from Guilford went out of his way to lecture me for my allusions to what he is pleased to call the venerable Editors of the Intelligencer and Union. So far as my observations went, there was great dissatisfaction felt regarding the course of both these papers on the slavery question during the late discussion of that subject. I am not so familiar with the Union, but I have been a constant reader of the Intelligencer for many years, and I have particularly noticed its course on that subject with great regret. Southern men contending for what they believed to be the rights and interests of the South, were generally denounced as disunionists, ultraists, Hotspurs, &c; whilst the course of Northern men on the same subject, if condemned at all, was done in the most soothing and gentle terms. Mr. Benton said in a speech on the floor of the Senate last session, that Congress was in the habit of investing, not thousands, but tens of thousands of dollars in publishing books and documents that nobody wanted and most of which were worthless, merely to afford lucrative jobs to personal and political favorites. Mr. Webster likewise said that the abolitionists had invested more money in exciting Northern people against slavery, than would have purchased and emancipated all the negroes in Maryland. Most of this money was spent in subsidizing the Northern press, and paying travelling orators. Now Sir, I would ask the gentleman—who seems to be familiar with Scripture, and who doubtless repeats in his daily prayer, "lead us not into temptation"—if I could have done less than advise the people of North Carolina not to put implicit confidence in Editors, although venerable, who were exposed to such great and cruel temptation?

It is frequently asked, why assert the right now, even if it does exist? It should be asserted now, Mr. Chairman, that the public mind may take it up, examine, and discuss it; if we are in error, the people will correct us; if we are not, the misapprehensions which exist on this subject, and which have operated very injuriously for the interests of the State in the late adjustment, will be dispelled forever.

It may be supposed, Mr. Chairman, from the interest I have taken in this discussion, that I am one of the class of people who believe slavery a blessing. I entertain no such sentiments; in fact for years past I have avoided planting as extensively as would have been both convenient and profitable to me, from my aversion to this species of labor. It is, however, recognised as property, and as such it is my duty, both as a legislator and an individual, to protect it both faithfully and effectively. I regard the security of property the corner stone of our social and political fabric—the criterion between civilization and barbarism, and the chief object in the institution of government. When a government fails to perform this sacred trust, it is unworthy of the affection of its citizens, and is condemned in the first paragraph of our State Constitution, which says: "Allegiance and protection are in their nature reciprocal, and the one should of right be refused, when the other is withdrawn." My great objection to the late compromise is, that it is an attack upon the slave property of the country—disguised, it is true, because it was the first experiment upon the weakness of the Southern States. If they are wise they will be better prepared for the second, which will be certainly attempted before many years have elapsed.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, believing the right to withdraw from the Union the last means to protect the liberties and property of the people, consistent with the preservation of order, I hope the people of North Carolina will maintain and cherish it, and hand it down to their posterity unimpaired and untrammelled, as a right "inestimable to freemen and formidable to tyrants only."

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, January 10, 1851.

The Senate met according to adjournment.

Messrs. Barringer, Shepard, Cameron, and Thomas made various reports from their respective committees. The bills and resolutions reported will be noticed on their third reading.

Mr. Drake, from the committee appointed to superintend the election, withdrew his report submitted the day before, and made another report, stating that no one had received a majority of the votes cast for Trustee of the University; and that there was no election. [It was stated in our last that Gov. Reid was elected a Trustee on the first ballot. The committee were mistaken. Upon a further count, it was seen that he lacked one vote. He was elected, however, on the first ballot on Saturday.]

BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, &c.

Mr. Nixon, a bill to amend the act extending the limits of the town of Wilmington. Referred.

Mr. Bunting, a resolution authorizing the Literary Board to loan three thousand dollars to the Trustees of the Clinton Female Institute, upon their giving good and sufficient security for the same. Read first time.

On motion of Mr. Berry, a message was sent to the Commons, proposing to adjourn *sine die* on the 22d instant.

On motion of Mr. Davidson, the President and Directors of the Literary Fund were requested to inform the Senate in what Counties the School Fund, as mentioned in the Report of said Board, lies unemployed, and the names of Chairmen of Superintendants in said Counties; and also what Counties have failed to make returns, and the names of the Chairmen in said Counties.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, being the Resolutions on Slavery.

Mr. Gilmer offered his Resolutions, submitted some time since, and published in this paper, as an amendment. These Resolutions approve the late "compromise" and declare that the repeal or material modification of the fugitive-slave law would "produce such alienation as would render the further maintainance of the Union very difficult, if not utterly impossible." They were rejected—yeas 18, nays 30.

Mr. Caldwell of Burke, moved to amend the 4th Resolution, so as to provide for the calling of a Convention in certain contingencies contemplated in the third Resolution, to take into consideration the "solemn duties" then devolving on the State in her relations to the Federal Government. The Senate refused to strike out—yeas 17, nays 30. So the motion was rejected.

Mr. Cameron moved to amend the third Resolution, by striking out the words "North Carolina would and ought to regard as inconsistent with her longer continuance in the Union," and adding at the end of said section, "would be inconsistent with her rights and safety." Mr. Cameron subsequently withdrew his motion, when it was renewed by Mr. Haughton. The Senate refused to strike out—yeas 18, nays 30. So the motion was rejected.

The Senate took a recess till 3 o'clock.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Senate re-assembled according to adjournment.

SLAVERY QUESTION.

Mr. Caldwell of B., again offered (substantially) his proposition for a Convention, to come in by way of amendment between the third and fourth Resolutions; and said proposition was rejected—ayes 15, noes 30.

Mr. Bynum moved to amend the third Resolution, by striking out all after the words "North Carolina" to the word "Union," and inserting "will and ought to resist, even (as a last resort) to a disruption of every tie which binds her to the Union." The Senate refused to strike out—yeas 20, nays 26. So the motion was rejected.

Mr. Haughton moved to amend said Resolution by striking out all between the word "Assembly" and the words "the abolition," and adding the following at the end of said section: "would endanger the preservation of the Union." The Senate refused to strike out—yeas 19, nays 25. So the motion was rejected.

Mr. Bynum moved the following as an amendment:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this General Assembly, there is a government of the United States, having a Constitution adopted by the people of the several States, acting in their highest sovereign capacity.

This Resolution was rejected—yeas 20, nays 21.

The question was then taken separately on the Resolutions, when the first and second were unanimously adopted. They are as follows:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this General Assembly, North Carolina is deeply devoted to the Union of the States, and will to the utmost endeavor to preserve and perpetuate it, so long as the Union itself shall secure the great and benificent purposes for which it was formed.

Resolved, That while we do not approve of all the provisions of the compromise by Congress, called the adjustment, still, from a fraternal spirit of forbearance towards our brethren in the non-slaveholding States, and a sincere and heartfelt attachment to the Union, we are willing to acquiesce in said compromise—*honestly* and *faithfully* carried out.

The third Resolution, as follows, was then read:

Resolved, That while we are disposed to accept the said compromise as the *work of peace*, we deem it a sacred duty to warn the people of the free States against any further encroachments upon our rights, and to declare explicitly, that in the opinion of this General Assembly, North Carolina *would* and *ought* to regard as entirely inconsistent with her longer continuance in the Union, the *abolition* of slavery in the District of Columbia by Congress *without the consent* of the slaveholding States, and incompatibly with their safety and interest; *or any act of Congress*, prohibiting the citizens of one slaveholding State from removing their slaves to any other slaveholding State; or a refusal by Congress to admit into the Union as a State any Territory belonging to the United States on account of the existence of domestic slavery within its limits; or any act applying the dangerous and mischievous principle of the *Wilmot Proviso* to the Territories of Utah and New Mexico; *or any act* which repeals the recent act for the reclamation of fugitive slaves, or so modifies the same as essentially to impair its efficiency and usefulness.

Mr. Cameron moved to amend by striking out the words "*continuance in*" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "*maintainance of.*" This motion prevailed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Arendell, Barrow, Barringer, Bond, Bynum, Caldwell of B., Cameron, Canady, Davidson, Eborn, Gilmer, Grist, Haughton, Hoke, Joyner, Kelly, Lane, Lillington, Malloy, Pender, Richardson, Sessoms, Sherod, Washington, Willey, Woodfin, Wooten and Watt—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Berry, Bower, Bunting, Caldwell of M., Clark, Collins, Drake, Hargrave, Herring, Hester, Jones, McMillan, Nixon, Rogers, Speight, Thompson, Watson and Williamson—18.

Mr. Hoke moved to re-consider this vote, and the motion was determined in the negative—yeas 20, nays 24.

Mr. Hoke moved to strike out the whole of the above Resolution, and insert the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That the people of North Carolina, as an organized political community, have the right to withdraw from the Union whenever a majority of the people in Convention assembled, shall decide a withdrawal necessary to protect their property or persons from unconstitutional and oppressive legislation by the General Government; or whenever, by the failure of the General Government to fulfil her Constitutional obligations, the people of the State may deem such a step necessary, in order to secure the enjoyment of the rights, privileges, and protection guarantied to them by the Constitution of the United States; and in such an emergency a majority of the people of North Carolina, acting through the organized authorities of the State, would be entitled to the sole and undivided allegiance of all her citizens.

The question was first taken on striking out, and was determined as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barrow, Berry, Bunting, Caldwell of M., Cameron, Canady, Clark, Collins, Drake, Hargrave, Herring, Hester, Hoke, Jones, McMillan, Nixon, Rogers, Sherod, Speight, Thompson, Watson, Williamson and Watt—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Arendell, Barringer, Bower, Bond, Bynum, Caldwell of B., Davidson, Eborn, Gilmer, Grist, Haughton, Joyner, Kelly, Lane, Lillington, Malloy, Pender, Richardson, Sessoms, Washington, Willey, Woodfin and Wooten—23.

There being a tie, Mr. Speaker Edwards voted in the negative, and the motion to strike out did not prevail.

The third Resolution then passed its third reading, as amended—yeas 33, nays 12.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Sheek presented a memorial from certain citizens of the county of Surry, praying the appointment of commissioners to lay off a public road from Salisbury to Rockford by way of Mocksville and Huntsville. Referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Campbell, a bill to incorporate Beunavista Male Academy in the county of Iredell. Referred to the committee on Education.

Mr. Simmons presented a bill to provide for the cleaning out and improving Trent river, between Polloksville and Tuckahoe, which was referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Cherry, a bill to repeal the 20th section of the 45th chapter of the Revised Statutes concerning Executors and Administrators, which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Barnes of Northampton, a bill to repeal a portion of the act authorizing the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road Company, to issue bonds, passed at the present session of the General Assembly. Mr. Barnes having explained the objects of the bill, rules were suspended, and the bill passed its second and third readings.

Mr. McClees, a bill to repeal a portion of the first section of an act passed in 1812-'3, entitled an act to regulate the fishing with seines in Beaufort county, which was referred to the committe on the Judiciary.

Mr. Marshall, a Resolution in favor of Joseph Fulp. Referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

On motion of Mr. Saunders of Wake, the House went into Committe of the Whole, Mr. Jones in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the Resolutions on Slavery.

The attention of the committee was occupied by Mr. Hill of Caswell, by Mr. Dobbin in reply, by Mr. Person of Moore, and Mr. Leach of Davidson. The remarks of these gentlemen will be written out for the public. On motion of Mr. Stevenson, the Committee rose and the House took its usual recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The House re-assembled at 3½ o'clock.

Mr. Martin offered a resolution, authorizing the Clerks of the Houses to employ additional engrossing Clerks, which was read three times and passed.

On motion of Mr. Ruffin, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to authorize the joint select committee to inquire into the financial condition of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, to send for persons and papers, and to examine witnesses on oath.

Mr. Brogden from the committee on Claims, reported in favor of the relief of John A. Roseboro, which was read the second time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. Saunders of Wake, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Jones in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of Resolutions on Slavery.

Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Winston addressed the committee briefly on the subject.

The committee then proceeded to vote on the Resolutions. Mr. Rayner's series of Resolutions, offered by way of amendment to the majority report, were voted down. Mr. Rayner then offered each one of his resolutions as an amendment to the original resolutions, and the first and the seventh of the series was adopted. The committee then struck out from the original resolutions, the last of the series and the preceding preamble. Mr. Eaton offered a series of resolutions, merely the same as offered by Mr. Edwards in the Senate, as a substitute for the whole, which were rejected. Mr. Dargan offered an additional resolution endorsing the doctrine of secession, which was also rejected.

The committee then rose and reported the amendments to the House. Without any definite action, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, January 11, 1851.

The Senate met according to adjournment.

Mr. Bynum presented the memorial of sundry persons of Cherokee county, in relation to the Cherokee Indians.

Mr. Thomas, a memorial of sundry persons praying the passage of an act to incorporate the Indian Mission School.

Mr. Joyner, a bill to compensate the Clerk of the Public Treasurer for additional duties performed by him. Referred.

Mr. Shepard, a bill for the better government of the town of Elizabeth City. Read first time.

Mr. Clark, from the joint select committee on the subject, reported a resolution authorizing Duncan G. McRae to have the State Arsenal at Fayetteville so constructed and repaired as to preseve the arms of the State.

Mr. Bower, the petition of sundry persons of Watauga county, praying the abolition of jury trials in said county. Referred.

The Senate then voted in conjunction with the House, for two Trustees of the University. The Hon. David S. Reid received 29 votes, Mr. Avery 24, Mr. Haughton 23, and Mr. Steele 20.

The Senate agreed to the House proposition to raise a joint select committee of three on the part of each House, to inquire into the state of business before the Assembly, and report the earliest practicable day for adjournment. Messrs. Bower, Joyner, and Williamson were appointed on the part of the Senate.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Resolutions on Slavery. The fourth Resolution, requiring the Governor to convene the Legislature in certain contingencies mentioned in the third Resolution adopted yesterday, was adopted—yeas 39, nays 6.

The fifth Resolution, as follows, was then read:

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States is a compact between sovereign and independent States, and all powers not therein delegated, are reserved to the States respectively—that among the attributes of sovereignty retained by the several States, is that of watching over the operations of the General Government, and protecting their citizens from unconstitutional abuse on the one hand, and securing to them the other, a strict fulfilment of the obligations imposed by the Constitution upon the General Government.

Mr. Joyner moved to amend the above by inserting the words "the people of" between the words "between" and "sovereign." Rejected—yeas 20, nays 25.

Mr. Bynum moved to amend the same by inserting after the word "is" in the second line, "a form of government the result of." Adopted—yeas 23, nays 22.

Mr. Hoke moved to re-consider the vote of yesterday, by which the third Resolution was adopted. Negatived—yeas 15, nays 31.

Mr. Hoke moved to lay the fifth Resolution on the table, which motion was carried—26 Democrats, with Mr. Joyner, voting in the affirmative, and 20 Whigs voting in the negative.

Mr. Bond offered an additional Resolution, expressing the attachment of this State to the Union—declaring the late measures of adjustment a "common platform" broad enough for all; and pledging this State to her sisters of the South, to stand by them "unitedly" in protecting property and honor, by all those means "Constitutionally or otherwise, which the God of nature has given"—in case any of those measures of adjustment are materially altered, or our rights further invaded. Said Resolution was rejected—yeas 20, nays 23.

Mr. Hoke offered as an additional Resolution, the Resolution offered by him yesterday, and which failed on a vote of 23 to 23 and the casting vote of the Speaker.

Mr. Bynum objected to the resolution as out of order, the same having been offered heretofore and rejected. The Speaker decided the Resolution to be in order; whereupon Mr. Bynum appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the Chair was sustained.

The Senate then took a recess.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

Mr. Grist, from the committee, reported that the Hon. David S. Reid had received a majority of all the votes cast for Trustee of the University, and was duly elected. Report concurred in.

Mr. Bynum introduced a Resolution in favor of Joseph King. Read first time.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of the morning, being the pending amendment of Mr. Hoke.

Mr. Joyner moved to amend the amendment by adding the following: "*Provided nevertheless*, that the right of withdrawal from the Union of the United States, asserted in this Resolution, is not a Constitutional right, but a natural right of all people to resist great and insufferable wrong and oppression; and that it involves all the consequences of civil war, if the government of the United States shall determine to enforce the wrong and oppression which may induce such withdrawal."

Mr. Williamson moved to lay the Resolution, together with the amendment, on the table; and this motion prevailed, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barnard, Barringer, Bower, Bond, Bynum, Caldwell of B., Cameron, Davidson, Eborn, Gilmer, Grist, Haughton, Joyner, Kelly, Lane, Lillington, Malloy, Richardson, Sessoms, Washington, Willey, Williamson, Woodfin and Watt—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Barrow, Berry, Bunting, Caldwell of M., Canady, Clark, Collins, Drake, Hargrave, Herring, Hester, Hoke, Jones, McMillan, Nixon, Pender, Rogers, Sherod, Speight, Thompson, Watson and Wooten—22.

Said Resolutions [which will be found in yesterday's proceedings] were then ordered to be engrossed.

A number of bills, which will be noticed on their third reading, were read the second time.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A message was received from the Senate proposing that the two Houses adjourn *sine die* on the 22d instant. Mr. Hayes of Cherokee moved to lay the message on the table. Mr. Wilson thought if the Legislature would stop talking and go to work, they could get through the business by that time. The motion to lay on the table was lost—yeas 42, nays 54. The resolution was then adopted—yeas 55, nays 51.

Mr. Walton moved to take up from the table the motion to reconsider the vote on the resolution, calling on the Public Treasurer and Comptroller for certain information; which was lost.

On motion of Mr. Jones a message was sent to the Senate proposing to go into an election of two Trustees for the University at 11½ o'clock.

Mr. Ruffin moved the reconsideration of the vote agreeing to the proposition of the Senate to adjourn *sine die* on the 22d instant. Messrs. Rayner, Cherry, Person of Northampton, Webb, Martin, Avery, Fleming, Walton and Blow, made some remarks with regard to the time of adjournment, a general expression being made that the business of the session could not be disposed of at so early a day. Finally, the resolution was reconsidered, and then rejected—yeas 37, nays 71.

Mr. Wiggins presented a resolution in favor of Augustine Landis, Clerk of the County Court of Granville. Referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

On motion of Mr. Martin, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a joint select committee of three on the part of each House to examine into the state of the business before the General Assembly, and report the earliest practicable day for adjournment.

Mr. Stevenson offered a resolution that from and after to-day, this House will hold a night session—taking a recess from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M.; which was agreed to.

Messages were received from the Senate agreeing to go into an election of Trustees of the University at 11 o'clock, and also agreeing to empower the Committee on the Deaf and Dumb Institute to send for persons and papers, and examine witnesse under oathr.

Mr. Person of Moore, introduced a bill to incorporate Crane's Creek Burial Ground. Referred to the committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Wiley the memorial of R. O. Britton, Esq., of Granville, praying compensation for the loss of a slave that was carried off by the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Siler, a memorial from citizens of Macon county, praying the passage of an act preventing distempered cattle from being carried into the said county. Referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Marshall, a memorial from sundry citizens of Stokes county, praying the passage of an act diverting the direction of the Fayetteville and Western Turnpike Road, so as, after leaving Randolph county, to pass through Salem, Bethania, and Mount Airy.

Mr. Erwin, a memorial from certain citizens of Buncombe county, praying the passage of an act granting relief to certain grantees of land, who were ejected by the heirs of John G. Blount. Referred to the committee on Claims.

Mr. Hayes, of Cherokee, a memorial from citizens of Macon county, praying the passage of an act incorporating Macon Division, S. of T., No. 46. Referred to the committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Davidson presented the resignation of James Nance, T. M. Keron and A. R. Erwin, Justices of the Peace of Mecklenbnrg county, which were accepted.

The House then proceeded to ballot for Trustees of the University, under the superintendence of Messrs. Adams and Sanders of Johnston.

Mr. Martin introduced a bill to inrorporate the Trustees of the Female Academy in the town of Franklinton—Mr. Rayner a bill to repeal the act of 1848-'9 concerning fences to land on Meherin river in the county of Hertford—and Mr. Jones a bill to incorporate Cedar Grove Academy in the county of Orange; which bills passed their first reading.

Mr. Stubbs a bill concerning jurors in the county of Beaufort, and Mr. Gordon a bill to protect wells, springs, and cisterns of water against wilful injury; which were referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Durham, the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of altering the law so as to provide for the payment of persons who attend as witnesses before Clerks and Masters in Equity.

Mr. Newsom, a resolution in favor of Henry Castleberry. Referred to the committee on Claims.

Mr. Herring gave notice of the following Resolution which, under the rule, lies over one day: *Resolved*, That from and after Monday next, no Private Bills shall be introduced in the House of Commons.

Mr. Steele offered a bill to increase the salary of the Governor of the State, from and after the 1st day of January, 1853, to $3,000.

Mr. Lewis moved the rejection of the bill, which motion prevailed—yeas 73, nays 32; so the bill was rejected.

A message was received from the Senate agreeing to appoint a committee to fix on some day for the adjournment of the two Houses. Messrs. Martin, Stevenson and Barnes of Northampton, were appointed the House Branch of said committee.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the special order for the day, being the Equal Suffrage bill, was taken up, and read the third time.

Mr. Love offered the following amendment as an additional section:

"*Be it further enacted*, That the whole number of the free white population of this State shall be divided by fifty, and that each fiftieth portion of the same shall be entitled to one Senator." This amendment was lost—yeas 24, nays 86, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Bogle, Caldwell of Rowan, Caldwell of Guilford, Campbell, Douthit, Drake, Erwin, Fleming, Foard, Foster of Wilkes, Gordon, Hayes of Caldwell, Holland, Love, McKoy, McLean, McMillan, Russell, Sharpe, Sloan, Thornburgh, Waugh, Webb—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Amis, Avery, Barco, Barnes of Northampton, Barnes of Edgecombe, Blow, Bond, Boykin, Brazier, Bridges, Brogden, Cherry, Cockerham, Cotton, Dargan, Davidson, Dunlap, Durham, Eaton, Eure, Flynt, Fonville, Foster of Davidson, Hackney, Harrison, Herring, Hill of Brunswick, Hill of Caswell, Hill of New Hanover, Jarvis, Jerkins, Johnston, Jones, Kallum, Kelly, Leach of Davidson, Leach of Johnston, Locke, Marshall, Martin, Mathis, Maultsby, McDowell, McCleese, N. McNeill, W. McNeill, Montgomery, Newsom, Parhain, Patterson, Pegram, Person of Moore, Person of Northampton, Pigott, Poole, Pope, Powers, Rankin, Rayner, Reinhardt, Rollins, Ruffin, Sanders of Johnston, Saunders of Wake, Scott, Sheek, Sherrill, Sherard, Shinpock, Siler, Simmons, Steele, Stevenson, Stowe, Stubbs, Sutton, Swanner, Taylor, Thigpen, Thornton, Tripp, Walton, Williams of Greene, Williams of Mecklenburg, Winstead, Winston—86.

Mr. Erwin offered an amendment as an additional section, proposing to amend the Constitution by Legislative enactment, so that the basis of representation in the Senate shall be Federal Population instead of Taxation.

Mr. Fleming offered a further amendment to submit the question to the people in August next, of "Convention" or "no Convention."

Mr. Foster of Davidson, said that his side of the House had fought the bill on its second reading, and he saw no advantage to be gained by clogging it with amendments. He hoped every gentleman would record his vote on the bill as he saw proper, and he appealed to his friend from Yancy to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. Fleming refused to do so. He would never submit, and he was sorry that his friend from Davidson counselled submission. He wanted the people to see who were willing to submit this question to the people.

Mr. Foster of Davidson said he had not abandoned his position, and should vote against the bill; but it was a useless waste of time to fight the bill, when there was no prospect of success.

Mr. Leach of Johnson, moved a call of the House, which motion was laid on the table.

Mr. Cherry made some remarks not distinctly heard at the Reporter's table. He was understood to say that he would submit the question to the people whether they would call a Convention or not, but he was opposed to altering the Constitution in any way. He believed that every man had Equal Suffrage already.

Mr. Holland stated that he was not present on the passage of the bill its second reading. If the single question of submitting the subject of Convention to the people was proposed, he should go for it. He saw however there was no chance to get that, and he should therefore vote for this bill. But he did not mean to be understood as opposing a call for a Convention.

Mr. Fleming's amendment was then lost—yeas 27, nays 78.

Mr. Erwin's amendment was also lost—yeas 19, nays 81.

Mr. Hackney defended himself from what he considered an unwarranted and illiberal attack from Gen. Saunders. During his remarks Gen. S. disclaimed any intention of disrespect to the gentleman. Mr. H. was in favor of Equal Suffrage, but he wanted more than this.

Mr. Brazier would vote for this bill, although he did not believe in this way of amending the Constitution. He wanted an open, unrestricted Convention.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill its third reading, and decided in the negative—yeas 69, nays 41, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Avery, Barco, Barnes of Edgecombe, Blow, Bond, Boykin, Brazier, Bridges, Brogden, Cockerham, Cotton, Dargan, Davidson, Durham, Flynt, Fonville, Gordon, Hackney, Harrison, Hayes of Cherokee, Herring, Hill of Caswell, Hill of New Hanover, Holland, Jarvis, Jerkins, Johnston, Jones, Kallom, Leach of Johnston, Marshall, Martin, Mathis, McDowell, McLean, N. McNeill, W. McNeill, Mizell, Montgomery, Newsom, Patterson, Pegram, Person of Moore, Person of Northampton, Pigott, Pope, Rankin, Reinhardt, Rollins, Ruffin, Sanders of Johnston, Saunders of Wake, Sheek, Sherrill, Sherard, Steele, Stevenson, Stowe, Stubbs, Sutton, Swanner, Taylor, Thigpen, Thornton, Williams of Greene, Williams of Mecklenburg, Wilson, Winstead, Winston—69.

NAYS—Messrs. Amis, Barnes of Northampton, Bogle, Caldwell of Rowan, Caldwell of Guilford, Campbell, Cherry, Douthit, Drake, Dunlap, Eaton, Erwin, Eure, Fleming, Foard, Foster of Davidson, Foster of Wilkes, Hayes of Caldwell, Hill of Brunswick, Kelly, Locke, Love, Maultsby, McKoy, McCleese, Parham, Poole, Powers, Rayner, Russell, Scott, Sharpe, Shinpock, Siler, Sloan, Thornburgh, Tripp, Walton, Waugh, Webb, and Wiggins—41.

It being supposed that the bill was lost, Messrs. Waugh and Powers, who had voted for the bill, changed their votes to the negative, in order to have the right to move a reconsideration. Three-fifths of the whole number of members not having voted for the bill, the Speaker declared that the bill was rejected.

Messrs. Saunderson and Dickinson, were sick and unable to attend. Messrs. Adams, Clanton, Leach of Davidson, McMillan, Simmons, and Wiley, were absent from the House, or declined to vote. Mr. Farmer was absent from the City.

Mr. Rayner gave notice that he should offer his bill to call a Convention to amend the Constitution at a future day.

Mr. Love moved that the vote rejecting the Equal Suffrage bill, be reconsidered. The Speaker counted the House, when 62 members voted for its reconsideration. Three-fifths of the whole House not having voted for the reconsideration of the bill, the Speaker decided that the motion had been lost.

Mr. Saunders, of Wake, appealed from the decision of the Chair, and went on to give his reasons therefor. Pending the consideration of the appeal, the House took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The House re-assembled at 3½ o'clock.

The consideration of the appeal from the decision of the Speaker was resumed.

Mr. Saunders, of Wake, quoted as authority the practice of the United States Senate, when considering Treaties, which required the vote of two-thirds. It required only a majority to reconsider the vote. In all parliamentary bodies, the majority must rule unless a different rule was adopted.

Mr. Winston and Mr. Barnes of Northampton spoke on the question before the House.

Mr. Avery read from Jefferson's Manual, showing that a majority had the right to reconsider.

The Speaker addressed the House in reference to his decision. He had decided the point solely out of respect to the decision of the House of Commons two years ago. Then it was decided that three-fifths were necessary to a reconsideration. He should consider a reversal of his decision now by the House, as only a reversal of the precedent set by the last House of Commons.

The question was then taken, shall the decision of the Chair be sustained, when it was lost—yeas 50, nays 63. So the decision of the Speaker was reversed, and the vote rejecting the Equal Suffrage bill was reconsidered.

The bill was then put on its third reading, when Mr. Avery moved an adjournment, which was carried—yeas 56, nays 56—the speaker voting in the affirmative. So the House adjourned.

TRIUMPH OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW. NEW YORK, Jan. 8, P. M. Judge Judson has given his decision in the case of Henry Long, the fugitive slave, and has ordered him to be remanded to his owner.

The Enquirer says that Henry Long, the fugitive slave, arrived in Richmond Thursday evening, in the northern cars, in the custody of the U. S. Deputy Marshal of New York, police officers, Dr. Parker, &c.

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States: "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1851.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE:

Or the right of every free white man in North Carolina, to vote for members of the Senate.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Our readers will find in our Semi-Weekly of to-day the Speech of Mr. Shepard on the Slavery question, and the proceedings of the two Houses on Friday and Saturday; and in our Weekly the proceedings of the two Houses from Monday the 6th to Saturday the 11th, inclusive.

The Senate was engaged, for the most part, on Friday and Saturday, upon the Slavery question. In the Senate on Monday, no business of general importance was transacted.

On Friday last, Speeches were delivered in the Commons on the Slavery question, by Messrs. Hill of Caswell, Person of Moore, and Stevenson of Craven. We did not have the pleasure of hearing these gentlemen, but learn that they acquitted themselves in a handsome manner.

On Saturday, the House was engaged, for the most part, on the Equal Suffrage question; and on Monday the Revenue bill was under consideration the greater portion of the day. We refer to our proceedings.

It seems now to be generally understood that the Legislature will adjourn on the 27th instant.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

It will be seen, by the Commons proceedings of Saturday, in our paper of to-day, that the Equal Suffrage bill, proposing an amendment of the Constitution by legislative enactment, was put on its third reading in that body on that day, and that it lacked four votes of three-fifths of the whole House, and was, consequently, rejected. We refer to those proceedings for a brief statement of what transpired on the occasion.

Soon after the bill was rejected on Saturday, its re-consideration was moved by Mr. Love; and it is now pending before the House on its third reading. It will no doubt be finally acted upon, so far as the Commons is concerned, this week.

This bill was rejected mainly by a combination of Western men, *who desire to keep the question open for agitation as a means of calling a Convention to disturb and destroy the present basis of representation.* Immediately after Gov. Reid had delivered his Inaugural on the 1st instant, a meeting of the Western members was called by Mr. Senator Woodfin; and we learn that in this meeting it was determined to defeat Equal Suffrage. The reason for this course, as above stated, was the fact that the proposition to change the basis, *by itself*, could not rally even the extreme Western Counties for an unlimited Convention; and so it was determined by these men, that Equal Suffrage should be preserved as an issue to aid them in their work. There can be no doubt as to these facts—indeed, we do not suppose that Western gentlemen engaged in this combination, will deny them.

These gentlemen, composing as they do but a small fraction of the Assembly, are encouraged in this work, more or less, by the Whig papers of this City; and one of these papers, which depends mainly for the scanty patronage it enjoys on the Eastern Counties, has even become the organ and the chosen mouth-piece of this white-basis faction. For proof of these additional facts, we refer to the columns of these papers themselves. We know that the Star and the Register have put in denials on this score; but *acts* speak louder than words. They both go for a Convention, or for submitting the matter to the people; and they are no doubt both rejoiced at the rejection of this great measure of Equal Suffrage by the Commons. He that is not *for* the present basis of representation, is *against* it; and these papers *know* that the game of a portion of their party is, to defeat Equal Suffrage in order to use it as a handle for calling a Convention; a Convention which, if the wishes of those who are advocating it are carried out, would produce bitter and endless hostility between the East and the West, and give to the *Whig* West undisputed sway in the public councils!

When this great measure was announced as rejected on Saturday last, there was loud applause from the Whig side of the Hall! Think of this, ye honest *Republican* people of North Carolina! Think of this, and then ask yourselves if this be indeed a free country! One of the first principles of free government is voted down by the Representatives of a free people, and this vote is followed by exultation and rejoicing on the part of members representing a Republican people!! Such a scene would have been far more appropriate to the British Parliament than to the House of Commons of North Carolina.

We now tell gentlemen, once for all, that they will neither get a Convention of any sort, nor defeat Equal Suffrage. If defeated now, it will come up with tenfold power at the next session, and triumph. As well attempt to chain the winds, or to control the tides, or to strike down the sun, as to attempt to crush this great question. It lives, and breathes, and *commands*; and it WILL force its way, over all opposition, into the very heart of your State Constitution. We have nailed our flag to the mast; and if, by possibility, this question should be defeated at this session, we shall keep that flag flying for the next two years, and under it shall be inscribed the names of those for it and against it. THAT FLAG SHALL YET WAVE IN TRIUMPH!

MR. DOBBIN'S DECISION.

It will be seen by the proceedings that on Saturday last, a decision was made by Mr. Speaker Dobbin on the Equal Suffrage bill, to the effect that it required three-fifth of the House to reconsider the vote rejecting said bill; and that this decision was reversed by the House.

The Speaker stated to the House that the question was a delicate and doubtful one, and that he made this decision out of deference to the precedent set by the last House. It was for this House to decide. No one doubts the high and pure motives which actuated the Speaker in this matter; and the action of the House reversing his decision, is not to be regarded as any thing more than the judgment of that body, pronounced in opposition to the judgment of the last House, in relation to an abstract point in Parliamentary law.

SESSION SUBSCRIBERS. Persons who have been receiving the Standard during the session, are notified that unless their subscriptions are renewed the paper will be discontinued at the close of the session. Send in your $2 or $4 in advance, as the case may be, and let us have the pleasure of numbering you among our permanent subscribers.

Mr. Holland, of Cleaveland, has been laboring under severe indisposition for some time past. This will account for the absence of his name in the House proceedings of late. He has sufficiently recovered to be able to take his seat.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

We have been an attentive observer of the proceedings of the Legislature of this State, for several weeks past, on this absorbing question. We know something of the feeling of members of both parties, and we have scanned closely all the Resolutions, whether reported by the Committee, or submitted by way of amendment to the two Houses. As a Southern man—as a friend of the Union according to the Constitution—as one of the people, and as one of the organs of the people, we feel the deepest possible interest in this matter; and in *all* these capacities we have a right, and it is our duty, to speak out. We shall do so, boldly, fearlessly, and regardless of consequences. Conscious that we are right, and knowing that we but utter the voice of the people, we shall march directly forward on this great question; and while we shall impeach no man's motives or patriotism, we shall refer to movements and to *acts*, and shall leave it to the people to draw their own inferences and form their own judgments in the premises.

Two years ago the Assembly of this State attempted strong Resolutions on this question, but certain pernicious influences prevailed, and the voice of the people failed of proper and commanding utterance. *Then*, as *now*, the Badger influence was at work; and the Commons Resolutions were finally weakened, and the tone they should have breathed was modified and neutralized, by an amendment, inserted at the last moment by Mr. Stanly. Under proper circumstances, that amendment would have commanded universal assent, for no man denies the truth of the sentiments it embodies; but the *object* was to defeat the friends of Southern Rights and of Constitutional Union, and the object was attained. Two years pass away—years fraught with aggressions on the South, with insults to her honor, with rank injustice and crying wrong. A "compromise" is made, which takes *all* from North Carolina but a Constitutional provision for the reclamation of escaped slaves; and even that is accorded by a minority of Northern men, and comes to us with curses on Slavery as a heinous evil, and with threats of modification and repeal. The State is aroused. Ever loyal to the Union, but jealous of her rights, her people rise up by vast majorities and demand the preservation of the former, by a timely and stern defence of the latter, thus menaced and involved. Her Legislature assembles. A Committee is appointed on the subject, but they differ, and submit their respective Reports to the two Houses. The debates commence, and then the voting; but in the meantime, while the Democratic party, and this journal, and a portion of the Whig party, manifest their anxiety to keep the question out of party, and to act upon it as a great issue involving millions of property and the prosperity and even existence of us all, studious efforts are made by two of the Whig journals of the City, and by a certain portion of the Whig members, so to shape the action of the Assembly as to sustain Mr. Badger and at the same time to achieve a party triumph over their opponents. "Grave Senators" rise in their places, and, to use the language of Mr. Shepard, treat the Resolutions before them as they would a bill of indictment, in a petty matter of assault and battery! They pick them all over, and when they think they have found a flaw, they dwell upon it, and then talk about secession as a *present* remedy, offered by its advocates; and then they denounce Virginia or South Carolina, as if seeking to render the reserved rights of the State odious, and their assertion, at this time, impolitic and dangerous. They then take a vote; and if the doctrine of secession happens to be voted down, their organ, the Register, speaks of "tremendous exertions" made by some Senator to "rivet" upon the State this "abominable doctrine"—and the impression is thus sought to be produced that the advocates of State sovereignty are leagued together to precipitate the State, at once, into the vortex of disunion! Then comes, in the same paper, or in the Times, misrepresentations of the language or conduct of Democratic members; and *all* this, whatever the motive or the design may be, is expected to redound to the advantage of the Whigs, as a party, and of Mr. Senator Badger. That is our opinion, and we do not hesitate to give it to our readers.

We shall not argue this question here; nor express any opinion upon the Resolutions before the two Houses, or upon such as have been voted on and voted down. Our position is well known, and the public mind is wearied with discussion. It is sufficient for us to say, that we hold to the right of secession as an original, pre-existing, reserved sovereign right; that whenever the Constitution is palpably violated by Congress, (which is *one* of the results of the Constitution or "compact,") or whenever that body fails to carry out the plain provisions of that instrument when required to protect Southern rights, the Union is dissolved, and that by a sectional majority; and that *then*, and not before, it would be the right and the duty of the State, co-operating with her co-sovereigns of the South, to look to a separate, independent existence, or to an alliance with these co-sovereigns, with a view to her continued prosperity and safety. The Union being thus dissolved, of course the Senators and Representatives of States thus outraged would return to their homes; and if this sectional majority should happen to have strength enough to carry on *their* General Government, and should levy war against us with a view of reducing us to submission, that war would rage on our own fields between independent States and a wicked and usurping Government. We should triumph. Our people would go out to battle, scorning *Federal* orders and *Federal* proclamations, and true evermore, amid all calamities, to their respective *States*. But may the God of Washington avert that day!

We believe that, in every great crisis, it becomes a free people to recur to their abstract rights, and to declare them. We would declare those rights *now*, and we would declare them with the view, not of *destroying* but of *preserving* the Union; for we solemnly believe that if North Carolina, and all the States South, would plant themselves on their reserved rights, and, doing so, would say to the free States "thus far and no farther," the fugitive slave law would stand—would be executed, and we should have peace and harmony once more. Such a course would not only inform the free States of our rights in the last resort, but it would arouse them to their duty; and it would strengthen the hands of our friends in their midst, who are contending for the Union as it *ought to be*, and for justice to the Southern people. But while we hold these opinions, we desire it to be distinctly understood that we would yield much to the spirit of harmony and united action. It is better to speak *one* voice, if that be possible, upon points *essential*, than to divide and stand apart upon the great question on account of differences of opinion on Constitutional questions; but if union upon these essential points *cannot* be attained, and if the influences we have already referred to continue to prevail, *let the friends of Southern rights and of a Constitutional Union, without respect to party, assemble together, adopt proper Resolutions, and carry them through both Houses without delay.*

Nothing could be more foreign from our purpose, or repugnant to our feelings and judgment, than an attempt to dictate to the people's Representatives. We lecture no man, as we speak for no man or set of men; but we repeat, we have rights both as a citizen of the State and as the Editor of a free press, and we have a duty to perform. We say, most respectfully, to this General Assembly, *you* have a duty to perform also, and the people will hold you responsible for your action or your non-action in this matter. The eyes of thousands are upon you, and every ear is strained to catch your proceedings on this vital question. Say what you will *stand to*, and say it *speedily*. The people are ahead of you on this question; *they* are not shivering in the blast of sectional aggression, and seeking to alarm each other by *imagining* the consequences of an assertion of their rights. A brave man does his duty, and leaves consequences to themselves. Your constituents are aroused to the dangers which surround the Union, and which threaten their interests and safety; *they* are looking these dangers in the face, and their commands on you to do the same are imperative and not to be evaded. "*Now's* the day, and *now's* the hour." *This* week will witness your assertion of the people's rights, or your failure to give adequate utterance to those wishes and that will which *you* have been deputed to announce. Delay will bring adjournment, and adjournment may bring non-action, so far as you are concerned. Are you willing to return to your constituents with feeble Resolves in your hands, faintly and equivocally uttered? Let *this* week answer!

MR. SENATOR CAMERON.

We learn that in our last number we failed fully to report Mr. Senator Cameron's position on the doctrine of secession, as taken by him on Wednesday last. We stated, briefly, that he "took ground against secession." We are now requested to state—which we do with much pleasure—that he "expressed his dissent from the doctrine of secession as a *Constitutional* remedy; but at the same time holds that, under the reserved rights of the States, North Carolina has the right to judge for herself of infractions of the Constitution by the General Government, and also to judge, when the exigency arises, of the mode and measure of redress."

We did not hear all of Mr. Cameron's remarks on the occasion; but we learned, as we judged from from what we heard, that he was speaking "against" the right of "secession." So far as we knew, the doctrine of secession had not been advocated in the Senate as a *Constitutional* remedy, but only as a reserved sovereign right; and it was therefore natural, hearing as we did but a small portion of the Senator's remarks, that we should have reported him as we did.

We repeat, we make the correction with pleasure, as due alike to that worthy Senator and to ourself.

THE UNION SAVED!

The Register of Sunday last says: "We wish to show the order-loving, patriotic public, how much they are indebted to such men as Bynum, (who has been ably and valiantly fighting the battle for the Union for several days past like a true North Carolinian,) Gilmer, Haughton, Lillington, Caldwell, and others."

Now it is very strange that these gentlemen should, according to the Register, have saved the Union by their efforts, while at the same time all their propositions on the slavery question were voted down! We suppose the Register must mean to say that they *talked* the Union into perpetuity.

If the Union has indeed been saved, we are as much gratified as the Register *can* be on the occasion; for we are just as much devoted to the Union, according to the Constitution, as that paper or any of its champions.

The Register of Sunday last—speaking of the recent action of the Senate and the doctrine of secession—says "at some future day, we propose paying a more particular attention to the current of events as they have developed themselves." We are willing to meet that paper on this doctrine; and all the Editor will have to do, at the close of the session, is to lay down his premises and begin his arguments. We shall have no fears for the result.

An error occurred in the publication of Mr. Rencher's letter in our paper on the 8th instant. In the 6th paragraph, commencing in the 8th line, read: "The people of the North must be made to believe, and to feel too, if necessary, that upon the subject of Slavery we are not only united, but in earnest." The mistake occurred by putting the word "*not*" for the word "*too*" in the above sentence.

Gov. Reid was on Saturday last elected by the Legislature, a Trustee of the University of this State. There is one vacancy yet to be filled.

We are authorized to state that Messrs. Fentress and Primrose are candidates for re-election as Commissioners in the Middle Ward

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POLITICS IN MASSACHUSETTS. BOSTON, Jan 7. The Coalition party have agreed to a division of the offices. The democrats are to have the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, State Treasurer, five Councillors, and U. S. Senator for the short term. The Free Soilers are to have the U. S. Senator for the long term, Secretary of State, four Councillors, Sate Auditor, and Sergeant-at-Arms.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION. Boston, Jan. 8 P. M. Robert Rantoul, Jr., has been nominated by the Democrats for the short term in the U. S. Senate. The Free Soilers have acquiesced in the nomination.

[We cannot too strongly denounce this detestable coalition, however sound Mr. Rantoul may be. We are suprised that the Democrats, after the urgent appeals of the Boston Post and Pennsylvanian, should have ingloriously truckled to a wretched and mischievous faction. *Richmond Enquirer.*]

BOSTON, January 9. The democratic members in caucus have agreed by 65 to 6. to vote for Charles Sumner as U. S. Senator. The free soilers had previously nominated him. The Post contains a letter from S. D. Bradford, a leading democrat, against the measure, and also the procedings of a democratic meeting at Salem, of the same purport.

For the North Carolina Standard.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Mr HOLDEN will oblige many voters in announcing the following ticket for Commissioners of the Middle Ward:

E. B. FREEMAN, Esq.
Col. EW'D. YARBROUGH, Sr.
C. B. ROOT, Esq.

Raleigh, Jan. 15, 1851.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE residence of the late Louis D. Henry, at present occupied by the undersigned, is offered for sale or rent. The dwelling-house is a large and commodious one, and remarkably well built, with all out-houses complete. It has some fifteen acres of land attached, under the highest cultivation.

This residence is in an excellent neighborhood, and in every respect pleasant and agreeable.

The residence recently occupied by D. K. McRae, on Fayetteville Street, also near the Governor's Mansion, is likewise offered for sale or rent. The dwelling-house has been conveniently constructed, is new, and all the out-houses are complete. An office, with two rooms, is upon the lot.

M. M. HENRY.

Raleigh, January 15, 1851. 21-3t.

Raleigh District, No 1.

Constable's Election.

HINTON FRANKLIN begs leave to inform the citizens of this District that he is a candidate for re-election; and returns his thanks to his friends for their former confidence and support.

Raleigh, January 11, 1851. 20—2t.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Raleigh, for the Quarter ending December 31, 1850.

A.
Arrington, Thos. M. 2
Anderson, Philander 2
Allen, Melia
Allen, S. J.
Allen, Charles
Abbott, John
Alston, James T.
Alston, Mrs. E.
Alford, James H.
Alexander, Maj. W. H.
B.
Boyd, Stephen D. 3
Beasly, Mrs. Prescilla 2
Bell, Mrs. Labanan
Bond, James H.
Battle, Turner
Bashford, Mrs. Candis
Bason, Dr. Wm. S.
Boerson, Augustus
Brown, Neal
Bullving, Isaac
Barns, Miss Lucy
Ballard, John W.
Branton, Nathaniel
Blalock, Miss Elifare
Boughcom, Leroy
Busbee, Miss Polly
Butler, Mrs. Elizabeth
Bun, Buck
Boyden, Hon. N.
Buts, Wm. H.
Bonner, James C. N.
Boddie, Sidney
Bobbit, Thomas V.
Bridgers, Miss Ann E.
Bunch, Henderson
C.
Collins, J. J. M.
Collins, Loak T.
Collins, Miss Elizabeth J.
Cooper, Philip
Cooper, T. P.
Cooper, J. C.
Carter, Thomas
Carter, John K.
Crawford, J. H.
Cobb, Thomas
Calliss, Miss Martha D.
Cunningham, Richard M.
Cook, C. W. D.
Chavers, John
Crenshaw, Fred.
Cross, Miss Marthia J.
Cordell, Miss Charlotte
Comann, Dr. Wm. H.
Childs, Dr. E.
D.
Davis, A. J.
Davis, C. B.
Dunn, James B.
DeRosset, Jr., A. J.
Dettmar, John
Dunston, Sylvester
Dabney, R. C.
E.
Ellington, Adelia C.
F.
Fitzgerald, O. P.
Freeman, John B.
Fleming, L. J.
Fowler, Jones
Farr, Edward
Fagg, John A.
Fowler, Wm. B.
G.
Goodwin, Mrs. Tena
Gully, Francis M.
Graham, John L.
Gardner, Joseph H.
Graham, J.
H.
Henry, Col. Robert M.
Hart, Miss Sarah M. 2
Hale, Miss Helen D. 2
Hamilton, Mrs. Esther
Hinton, Miss A. W.
Holloway, Bryan
Horton, Joseph
Hancock, Miss Anna D. 2
Holden, N. R.
Hunter, James T.
Harp, Mrs. Lucy H.
Hurdle, Jacob
Hill, Henry
Holt, Osburn
Harrison, John
Harris, James N.
Hutchinson, Wm. H.
Heritage, F.
Hill, Miss H. J.
Hicks, Miss B. W.
Hester, John H.
Howell, James
Harris, Washington
Hester, G.
Hunter, Esther
Hill, Miss Anna E.
I.
Isbel, J.
J.
Jones, Miss Penelope S.
Jones, Miss Mary A.
Jenkins, Thomas
Jones, S. B.
Jones, Charlotte
Jones, Minton
Jones, Miss Virginia
Jones, George
Johnson, Capt. J. R.
Jones, Capt. Wm.
Jenkins, Miss Francis
Johnson, John
K.
Kuhn, Anthony
King, Morgan
Kendall, Dr. L. J.
King, Blount
King, John
Kidder, E.
L.
Little, John
Little, George W.
Lumber, James
Levy, Henry M.
Lawabor, B. F.
Lovell, W. R. 2
Long, Franklin B.
Lindley, J. & T.
Lambert, W. H. & T.
Lynn, Jamas
Lee, Zachary J.
M.
Mullins, James O.
Medlin, Samuel
Miller, Robert
McDuffee, Lucy
Mitchel, Masey
Moonyham, John
Meredith, Mrs. George
Moss, Sollomon
Moore, A.
McLane, Natel
Merrill, Jonathan
McManemy, Edward
Mayo, Henry
Monterio, E. H.
Maffitt, James H. 2
Manor, Abel
McNair, Murphy
Mustain, George C.
Munsey, David 2
McCullers, Miss Mary
Miller, Miss Lucy
Mason, Dr. Wm. M.
Martin, Wm.
McRae, John C.
McLean, Robert A.
N.
Norwood, Miss E.
O.
Owen, James L.
Outlaw, Mrs. Hager
Outlaw, Dr.
Oliver, Miss Catherine
P.
Pullen, Miss B.
Parish, Charity
Penny, Jessy
Patton, James W.
Parish, W. B.
Poindexter, Gen. John F
Pender, J. H.
Perry, Margaret J.
Patterson, John
Patterson, Wm. D.
Patterson, Nathan S.
Parker, H. O.
Porter, Mrs. E. A.
Polard, Robert S.
Passmore, Bennet
Patterson, Mrs. Lydia
Poole, Thomas W.
Paine, Robert F.
Price, John
Puesbury, Mr.
Poole, Wm.
Q.
Questa, James
R.
Raiford, Mrs. Henrietta 3
Rafail, Margaret
Ragsdale, Lucy Bryan
Rigsbee, James E.
Rains, A. D.
Rigsby, Joseph
Robinson, John W.
Rogers, Isaac
Rogers, Miss Rebecca
Robertson, James P.
Roberts Wm.
Rogers, Joseph M.
Rogers, Wm.
Rowland, Samuel
Rhodes, Wm.
S.
Savage R. C H.
Smith Larkin
Surrell, Mrs. Sarah
Smith, Margus
Stokes, S.
Sauls, James
Spivy, Miss Patsey
Smith, James A.
Stribling, Dr. T. T.
Stribling, Dr. Frank
Smith, E.
Stewart, Miss Nancy
Sleighter, R. H. W.
Steomson, Mrs. Sarah
Smith, L. J.
Stewart, J. K.
Smith, Poson
Scott, Miss Grizzelder A.
Simmons, Albert B.
Sanders, Isaac B.
Scott, Robert C.
Syms, J. B.
Saunders, Reuben
T.
Taylor, Matthew P.
Turner, Philip A.
Terrell, Solomon
Terrill, Wm. H.
Turner, J. T. B.
U.
Underwood, W. H.
Utley, Miss Elizabeth H.
Utley, Miss Martha Ann
V.
Volentine, James
Vaine, A. A.
Vaughen, Moses
W.
Waire, Tommie
Wright, Thomas
Whitaker, Mrs. Sisenca
Williams, Hilliard
Waters, Mrs. Mary Jane
Wilder, Reuben
Waddell, M. T.
Whitaker, Wm.
Watkins, Riley 2
Williams, John D.
Wright, Miss Delia
Watson, Nathan
Williams, Miss M. W.
Wheeler, Joseph
Whitaker, John H.
Watts, J. O.
Waddle, Maurice Q.
Warren, R.
Williams, Nicholas L. 3
Whitley, Thadeus
Whitacre, W. S.
Walton, Samuel S.
Whitaker, L. F.
Winters, Joseph H.
Williams, Mrs. Mary G.
Walton, James C.
Wiggins, John W.
Y.
Young, Dr. John A. 2
Young, Samuel B.

Persons calling for any of the above Letters, will please say they are advertised.

WILLIAM WHITE, P. M.
Raleigh, Jan. 8, 1851. 19—3t.

Classical and Mathematical School,

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE exercises of the Caldwell Institute having been discontinued, the subscribers will open a School on the 14th January 1851, in the building lately used by that Institution, under their own control and direction.

The course of instruction will be such as to prepare young men *thoroughly* for the Sophomore Class in College, or, when a College course is not intended, for the business transactions of life.

The strictest attention will be given to the moral deportment of the students; and if long experience in the education of youth be a ground of confidence to those who may patronize the School, we promise to use that experience to promote the best interests of those who may be committed to our charge.

TERMS.—In the Classical and Mathematical department, $20, and in English $15 a session, in advance.

ALEXANDER WILSON,
RALPH H. GRAVES.
Hillsborough, December 19th, 1850. 16—4t

Invitation to the Beau Monde.

Drop in and examine
Warburton's Unique Parisian Holiday HAT,
Which will be introduced on Wednesday, the first day of January, 1851.

It is the most graceful and truly superb Hat ever presented.

R. TUCKER & SON,
No. 6 & 8, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1850. 17—

A CARRIAGE FOR SALE

A SMALL handsome New York Carriage, original cost $265. Terms as the purchaser may wish.

R. M. SAUNDERS.
Raleigh, January 1st. 17—

MUSIC STORE!

HAVING returned from the Northern cities, after making the most careful and choice selection in his line, the subscriber is now prepared to offer to the public a splendid assortment of Musical Merchandise, embracing

MUSIC,

a large and general assortment of the most popular and fashionable. New Music constantly received from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and any piece not found in his catalogue can be procured in a week.

PIANOS

from the best manufactories of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore; and superior in workmanship and tone to any ever before offered in this or adjacent States for the same prices.

Seraphines and Accordians, Violins, Violoncellos and Guitars.

A large and elegant assortment of the best *Italian Strings*. Persons wishing to purchase, either by the single string or bundle, will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Schools and Seminaries supplied with Music, Instruction Books, Strings, Music paper, &c., on the most reasonable terms. Also,

Brass Band Instruments,

Blank Books for Bands, and Band Instruction Books; in short, every thing in the Music Department commonly sought for and desired.

Call one door North of the City Hall, Fayetteville Street.

K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, December 25. 16—

Practice what you Preach.

From Liverpool to Wilmington N. C.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

I have just received a large stock of *CHINA, GLASS & QUEEN'S WARE,* direct from the Liverpool manufactories, which I am prepared to sell on very reasonable terms, at wholesale or retail.

To all who are disposed to encourage direct importations, I would say that a fair share of patronage is all I ask to enable me to compete with any other importer in the United States. I offer a fair chance to all who are disposed to build up Southern Independence.

In addition to the Crockery Business, I will continue to keep a large and well selected stock of

Farming Implements,

to which I particularly invite the attention of my farming friends. I am continually in receipt of the latest improvements in these articles, and will take great pleasure in showing them to all who are desirous of examining them.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.
Wilmington, Nov. 13, 1850. 5—6m.

JOHN KANE'S
RESTAURANT!

Fayetteville Street.
A few doors North of The Yarbrough House,
And Nearly Opposite Lawrence's Hotel,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Is Open for the Season!

Every thing furnished in such Establishments will be served up in the best style, and at the shortest notice.

Fresh Oysters of a Superior Kind,
RECEIVED DAILY.

☞ Call at Kane's on Fayetteville Street, a few doors to the North of Yarbrough's House, and nearly opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

P. S. There is a BILLIARD SALOON in the Establishment.

JOHN KANE.
Raleigh, Nov. 16, 1850. 5—tf.

KEEP THE BALL IN MOTION!

BASS & BROWER,

WILMINGTON STREET, IN REAR OF THE CITY HALL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

WE most respetfully inform our friends and the Citizens of Raleigh, and the County of Wake, that they have fitted up a splendid

Ten Pin Alley;

where young and old can enjoy the healthful exercise of taking a hand at the game of Ten Pins, or where they can enjoy the Smack of Satisfaction over a fine plate of OYSTERS, or a plate of Beef Steak, or a Bottle of Burgundy, or any of the choice Wines or Liquors they keep on hand for the special accommodation of their Patrons.

They will endeavor to render those comfortable that will favor them with their patronage.

Raleigh, December, 4th, 1850. 10—

Fresh Arrivals Tri-Weekly!

HARDING & CO.

Will Receive New Goods Tri-Weekly
During the Winter Season,
DIRECT FROM THEIR MANUFACTORY.

By this arrangement purchasers will always find *Something New and Attractive,*

By examining their Stock. As for Bargains—Gentlemen you can't beigin to buy as cheap elsewhere. Call and supply yourselves,

IN TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1850. 5—

Prime Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, And the best Imported Cegars,

May be found at

HENRY KIEM'S
GENERAL VARIETY STORE,

First Corner North of Yarbrough House,
And opposite Lawrence's Hotel,

Keeps on hand a good assortment of Useful, Fancy, and Ornamental Articles, Confectionaries, Groceries, &c. &c. &c.

Raleigh, Nov. 1850. 6—

FALL STOCK, 1850.

P F. PESCUD is now receiving his Fall Stock of *MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, DYE STUFFS, & FANCY ARTICL* which he offers to dealers at a small profit; and assures them that the quality of his articles and prices will give satisfaction. Those who have been buying in the Northern and Eastern cities are particularly invited to examine his stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Sept. 17th, 1850. 834-tf.

BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTORY.

O. L. BURCH would inform his old customers as well as others, that he has now in his employ *As good Workmen as there is in the Union,* and feels confident that he can make any article in his line as well if not a little better than can be got elsewhere. He has neither spared pains nor expense in procuring the service of workmen for the above purpose. **His Materials are the best known to the Trade.**

The Latest Fashions always at hand.

Call two doors below the Post Office.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

ALEXANDER MACRAE, JR.,

IMPORTER OF
CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHERN WARE,
And Wholesale & Retail Dealer in all kinds of
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
South Side of Market St.
Wilmington, N. C.
Wilmington, Nov. 27, 1850. 8—1y.

Lamps, Lamps.

I HAVE on hand a large supply of Lamps for Gas and Burning Fluid, bought at auction at a low price, and which I will sell very cheap. Also a supply of Lard Lamps, in good order at 25 cents each. Call soon if you want Bargains.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. P. F. PESCUD. 17—

SUPERIOR Lamp Oil, Linseed Oil, Burning Fluid and fresh Phosgene Gas, just received and for sale by

Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851. 17— P. F. PESCUD.

Window Glass.

A LARGE supply of Window Glass on hand, some of which was bought at *auction*, and will be sold low. [Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851. 17—] P. F. PESCUD.

NEW STORE,

One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner,
RALEIGH, N. C.

EVANS & WILLIAMS would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a Store on Fayetteville Street, one door above Richard Smith, Esq., where they will keep constantly on hand a full supply of

Dry Goods, Hard-ware, Cutlery
GROCERIES, &C.

and indeed every thing usually found in similar establishments. They present the following as specimens of their Stock:

Brocade French Cashmere,
Embroidered Silk and Crape, and Norwich Lustres,
Chameleon Turk's Silks and Poplins,
French Cashmere and Delaines,
Chameleon, figured and black Alpacas,
Velvet neck Ribbons and Belts,
French worked Colors and Cuffs,
Embroidered Ribbon and velvet Trimmings,
Scalloped linen-cambric Handkerchiefs and Gloves,
Bonnets, Ribbons, and Artificials,
Ginghams and Prints—a large lot,
French Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Beaver-cloth, Tweeds, and Kentucky Jeans,
Red and white Flannel, and Linsey and Plain Shawls,
Kerseys, Negro and bed Blankets,
Brown and bleached Domestics, Bed-ticking, Tablecloths and Diaper,
Ladie's cotton, merino and silk Hose. Also, Ladie's fine Walking Shoes and Gaiters,
J. Miles and Son fine Pegged Boots,
Calf, Kip, and coarse Brogans—a good assortment,
Hats and Caps of every description,
Cutlery, Crockery, Spades, Shovels, trace-Chains,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Loaf, crushed, clarified and brown Sugar.

Together with a number of other articles not enumerated. The subscribers respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. They will sell good bargains for cash, or on short time to punctual dealers.

H. L. EVANS,
JOHN G. WILLIAMS.
September 18, 1850. 833—

$125 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Edgecombe county, four miles north of Tosnot Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the Railroad, on or about the second of September last, his negro man named HARRY. Said Harry is about 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; has a scar on his left leg, from the cut of an axe; has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark.

Harry is a Carpenter by trade, and has been in the employment of a Railroad Company, in whose service he was when he runaway. He is well known along the line of the Road. It is supposed that he has obtained, or will endeavor to obtain, free papers from a free colored man living in Nash county, by the name of Moses Hagens, and assume his name, in order to make his way to a free State.

The above negro was once the property of Mrs. Copage, of Edgecomb county; afterwards he fell into the hands of Asiel Farmer, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Barnes, of said county, from whom I purchased him about six years ago. He will be certain to alter his name; probably to call himself Harry Copage, Farmer, or Barnes. He was last heard from on the 11th September, on the Newbern Road, about a mile and a half from Wilmington, enquiring the way to the Sound.

I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State, so that I can get him again.

Captains of vessels are cautioned against taking the above negro away, under the severest penalty of the law.

GUILFORD HORN.
Edgecombe county, N. C., Oct. 5, 1849. 814—tf.

THE PEPPER BOX.

Corner of Wilmington and Hargett Streets,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS splendid Establishment, just completed, and elegantly fitted up, is now open for the inspection and patronage of the Public.

W. R. PEPPER, the Agent and Manager, is wel known in this community, and throughout the State, as a Caterer for the taste of all those fond of

GAME, OYSTERS, FISH,

AND MANY OTHER DELICACIES OF THE SEASON.

Baked, Scalloped, Fried, Stwed,

And done up "brown," with the *et ceteras.*

The House is so arranged as to furnish Saloons completely retired for private parties of gentlemen desirous of feasting themselves and friends.

PEPPER attends to the *Cuisne* in Person. Trays, handsomely piled up, sent to every part of the City at short notice; and Parties will be supplied at any hour of the day or night, by sending their orders to the House.

Members of the Legislature, when fatigued with their arduous official duties, may refresh themselves at PEPPER'S; and other Visiters, as well as his old friends and customers of the City, are invited to do the same. No pains or expense shall be spared to make this THE HOUSE where every wish of the Epicure shall be gratified.

W. R. PEPPER,
Agent for L. F. Smith.
Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1850. 842—tf.

LAW SCHOOL,

AT HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 15th of January, 1851, and continue until the 7th of June following.

Young gentlemen who are desirous of reading law with the undersigned, will do well to attend at the first of the session, so that they may be formed into the necessary classes. This will benefit the pupil as well as lighten the labors of the teachers.

The one or the other of the instructors will have charge of the School nearly all the year, and during a portion of the time both will be here to give instruction.

Text-books can be had here at the prices charged by Mr. E. J. Hale of Fayetteville.

Tuition fees for the whole course of legal instruction, will be one hundred dollars.

J. L. BAILEY,
F. NASH.
Hillsboro', Jan. 1, 1850. 17—2m.

New Goods, New Goods!
Look Out for Good Bargains.

JUST the very thing at last; that long and anxiously looked for train, containing those

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

that was selected by Alexander Creech, with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers—has arrived and now opened, and for sale.

For the Ladies—a large and varied assortment of beautiful prints of the latest styles, a large assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

a large and beautiful assortment of a most every kind for Gentlemen. Call at his Store, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stith & Co's. *Auction* and Commission store, and you will not regret it.

ALEXANDER CREECH.
Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850. 8—

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

A LIST of land to be sold at the Court House door in the town of Rockford, on the 2d Monday in February, 1851, for the Tax and cost of advertising for the years, 1841, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48 and '49.

Acres.	Owner's Names.	Who adjoining.	Taxes.
114	Cloe Robey,	Wm. McBride,	71½
125	Wm. Casey,	Samuel Edwards,	71½
84	Thos. F. Hampton,	M. Shooves & others,	1 28½
50	C. M. Mikle,	C. B. Franklin,	7
100	Thos. J. Cook,	E. Felts and others,	56½
50	" "	" "	1 21
55	L. Linsey's heirs,	John Haynes,	$1 60½
265	Wm. Holcomb,	N. D. Hunt,	
150	Thomas Rose,	John Wright,	89¼
76	L. Linsey's heirs,	S. Myers,	37½
100	S. L. Davis,	Wm. Lad and others,	37½
973	J. Clemmons,	Rives' heirs,	2 76
110	M. Logan,	Moore or Whitaker,	85
225	Parham's heirs,	Wm. Reece,	

H. G. HAMPTON, *Sh'ff.*
January 8th, 1851. (Pr. adv. $3.) 850—4t.

Just Received.

800 DOLLARS worth of Watches and Jewelry of all kinds, just received and for sale at the North Carolina Fashionable Jewellery Store.

Expected every day, by Express, a large lot of Silver Spoons, Ladles, &c. PALMER & RAMSEY.

Raleigh, January 3, 1851. 18—

NEW AND CHEAP
FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS.

For the Fall and Winter Trade, 1850.

THE Subscriber having just received from New York and Philadelphia, an elegant and extensive supply of *STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,* embracing every variety of Style and Fashion for the Season, would respectfully invite his friends and customers, and the public at large, to an early examination of the same, being fully persuaded they cannot fail to admire and be won by their superior *Richness and Beauty, and still more delighted with the good bargains he intends to give them.*

The assortment comprises, in part, the following viz:

Super Black Gros-de Rhine Silks,
Chameleon Satin D'chine do.
Plaid and Figured Changeable do.
Lupins finest French Merinos,
Plain and Embroidered Cashmeres and Delaines,
Silk Poplins, and Mohair Lustres,
Chameleon Lyonese Cloth,
Super Black Merino Cashmere and Alpacca.
Plain, Polka, and Chine Delaines,
Hungarian and Jenny Lind Cloths, (for Dresses,)
Blue, Brown, Green and Mode colored Satin striped Delaines,
Changeable Thibet, and Cherry color'd Paramatta Cloths,
New Style Calicoes and Ginghams,
Irish Linen, and Cotton Shirting,
Rich Velvet Trimming, and Silk Braids and Laces,
Insertings and Edgings,
Beautiful Bonnet, Belt, and Neck Ribands,
Fine Kid and Silk Gloves, and Mits.

Together with many other desirable articles, among which are

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Sattinets, Tweeds Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
Fine Moleskin and Fur Hats,
Fur and Cloth Caps,
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes,
Ladies Walking Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters,
Jenny Lind and Leghorn Bonnets,
Kersey's, Linsey's, and Blankets,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.

T. A. MITCHELL.
Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 840—tf.

Copper work. Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797— tf.

State of North Carolina, Warren county.

The Petition of Henry Harris, and of Virginia A. Wright, Minerva H. Wright, William D. Wright, Drury S. Wright, Lucy B. Wright and Henry A. Wright, infants under twenty-one years of age, by their next friend Anderson Wright, *vs.* Eliza Davis, Mary Aycock and Augustus Aycock, children of Henry Aycock dec'd., Sally Aycock, Mary Aycock, Martha Ann Aycock, Ann Maria Aycock and Frances Aycock, children of Claiborn Aycock dec'd., Sally Aycock, and Samuel Aycock—Petition in Warren Court of Equity, for a Sale of Land for the purpose of Partition.

AFFIDAVIT having been made before me by Henry Harris, one of the Petitioners in the above cause, that Augustus Aycock and Samuel Aycock, two of the above defendants, are non-residents of this State, publication is hereby made according to act of Assembly, for six weeks, notifying the said Augustus Aycock and Samuel Aycock of the filing of said Petition, and that they be and appear at the next term of our said Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Warren, at the Court House in Warrenton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Charles M. Cook, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D., 1850.

C. M. COOK, C M. E.
December 21. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 847—w6t.

State of North Carolina, Ashe County.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1850.

Adaline Jones, *vs* Daniel Jones—Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Daniel Jones, is not an inhabitant of the State of North Carolina: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Standard for three months that the said Daniel Jones be and appear at the next Term of the Honorable Superior Court to be held for the said County of Ashe, at the Court House in Jefferson, on the second Monday in March next, to plead answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte.*

Witness, A. B. Cox, Clerk of said Court at office, the second Monday in September A. D., 1850.

A. B. COX, C. S. C.
Nouember 30, 1850. 11—3m.

NU HUMBUG!

BRUCE'S
Improved Morticeing Machine

SHOULD be in every CARPENTER'S SHOP in the State.

It will Mortice through 8 inches, with the greatest possible ease, and is worked by either hand or foot. Price 40 dollars Complete. Address Post Paid,

HENRY G. BRUCE,
Raleigh, N. C.
December 9th, 1850. 13—

Loubin's and Rousel's Extracts

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Heliotrape,
Violet,
West End,
Jassamin,
Rose Citronella,
" Geranium,
Italian Flowers,
Musk,
Bouquet DeCaroline,
Jockey Club,
Vervaine,
Lily,
Palchouly,
Jenny Lind,
Jube Rose,
Honey Suckle.

Also, Farina Cologne, fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Toilet Balls, and a large Stock of Dressing Combs, Hair Tooth, and Nail brushes which will be sold low at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.
Dec. 19th, 1850. 15—

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan County, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1850, a Negro man, who says his name is BOB, and that he belongs to Wm. Crosstic of Kentucky, and that he was purchased by said Crosstic from John C. Moore of Raleigh. Said negro is of a light complexion, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and has two of his upper teeth out in front. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

C. KLUTTS, Sheriff.
Salisbury, N. C. October 15, 1850. 3—tf.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed in Trust to me made by Samuel Newland, dec'd, for certain purposes therein expressed, I shall, on the 18th day of January next, proceed to sell at public vendue, at Matthis' Cross Roads in Chatham County, Twelve Horses and two Hacks and Harness, being the stock of the Stage line heretofore run from Raleigh to Salisbury by said Newland.

Terms of the sale, cash.

WM. M. ROSSER, *Trustee.*
December 21, 1850. 16—w3w.

JOHN C. PALMER'S
DAGUERREAN GALLERY,

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsey's Jewelry Store.

Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850. 8—tf.

NORTH CAROLINA
FASHIONABLE JEWELRY STORE,

Palmer & Ramsay

HAVE Just received the most splendid stock of **Rich and Handsome Goods** in their line ever offered for sale in the city of Raleigh, the elegance of the articles being only surpassed by their usefulness and convenience. The patterns are entirely new, and the beauty of the various designs by which they are embellished are quite *unique* and fanciful, reaching the very highest perfection of art and skill. We desire an *inspection*, which is the only proof necessary to convince all persons of correct taste that such splendid Goods, at such very reasonable prices, were never offered before in North Carolina. Our Fashionable Store, therefore, stands A. No. 1, among the attractions of the City of Raleigh during the present Winter.

Splendid Gold and Silver Watches,
Gold, vest, fob and guard Chains,
Ladie's watch chains, new style,
Seals, keys, chains, earrings, breastpins, rings,
Diamond breast pins and Rings,
Gold lockets, braclets, ketches, and necklaces,
Gold and silver Pencils and pens,
Gold silver, and steel spectacles,
Gold and silver buttons and studs,
Gold and silver thimbles, and silver combs,
Gold and silver buckles and slides,
Coral, assorted, silver and shell card cases,
Clocks, warranted good time pieces,
Silver table, desert, and teaspoons.
Ladles, sugar tongs, cream, and salt spoons,
Silver & plated butter knives, silver forks and cups
Steel keys and chains and music boxes,
Steel worked bags, tassells, rings and beads,
A large collection of fine Cutlery,
Perfumery for the toilet, and fancy Boxes,
Full sets fine Waiters,
Rich plated Castors, candlesticks, baskets,
Waiters and fruit stands, new styles,
Brittania ware and flower vaces,
Pocket books and silk purses,
Hair, tooth and shaving brushes,
Pistols, table cutlery and guitar strings,
Fancy Goods,

Their personal attention will be devoted to repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

Old gold and silver taken in exchange.

November 1850. 6—

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

WE have again received a large supply of Winter Clothing, an addition to our former Stock, consisting of fine dress and frock Coats, Sacks, Oversacks, and Cloaks, fine Black fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests; made up out of the best materials, and in the most fashionable style, which we will sell off at Baltimore wholesale prices, in order to make room for Spring and Summer clothing, of which due notice will be given. We respectfully invite all in want of any of the above articles to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, at

A. B. STITH'S
Auction and Commission Store, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, January 7th, 1851. 19—2t.

MALE ACADEMY.

OXFORD, Granville County, N. C.
E. H. HICKS, *A. M. Principal.*

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 13th instant. The course of instruction is preparatory for the University. The Principal is prepared to accommodate ten or twelve boarders.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Board, including washing, lights and fuel,	$45 00
Tuition in the Classical department,	15 00
Tuition in the English do from	$10 00 to $12 50.

January 7th, 1851. 19—4t.

SOAPS SOAPS!

I HAVE just received a splendid stock of American, French, and English Soaps, consisting in part as follows:

6 doz. Low's old Brown Windsor,
6 " Large Omnibus Brown,
6 " Palmyrene, (a new variety,)
1 box Barber's Soap,
21 " Hotel Soap,
4 doz. Assorted, Rose, Almond, Portrait, Imitation Fruit, Poncine, Spring Flowers, Honey, Jinney Lind, Wash Balls, Military, and Almond Soap.
6 doz. Creams, and Olophane, assorted,

All of the best quality, and for sale low, by

P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

COTTON YARN AND SEINE TWINE

MADE BY NEW MACHINERY.
BATTLE AND COMPANY,
Rocky Mount, Nash County, North Carolina,

ARE now manufacturing of excellent quality, *Cotton Yarn* and *Seine Twine,* which they will sell at the LOWEST PRICES.

Their Machinery is New, and they feel no hesitation in WARRANTING their manufactures to give satisfaction. Merchants within 50 miles of Rocky Mount, ordering not less than 500 lbs. shall have Yarns delivered to them free of additional expense.

Rocky Mount, Nash Co. N. C.
March 3d, 1850. 801—1y.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

I HAVE just received from the Manufacturers a large lot of Plows of various patterns, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Corn Mills, Churns, Harrows, Fanning Mills—in fact, every thing comprising a *complete* stock of Farming Implements.

My sample room will be arranged in a day or two, when I will be most happy to see all who are interested in such articles.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 24, 1850. 848—

PEPSIN,

The True Digestive Fluid, or
GASTRIC JUICE.

THIS is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, General Debility and Nervous Consumption, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. For sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.
Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

Steam Saw Mill!

I BEG leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my

Steam Saw Mill Near Raleigh,

where they can be supplied with any kind at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality, at $1 00 per M.

T. H. SNOW.
Raleigh July 13, 1850. 821—1y.

More Land for Sale.

500 Acres of Valuable Land, lying two miles South of Raleigh, on the Fayetteville road, will be sold on a long credit—notes well secured being all that is desired. Persons wishing to examine the land and premises can do so by calling on M. A. Bledsoe, who who is authorized to sell it.

S. J. BAKER.
October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

FOR $450.

A LOT at Wake Forest College is for sale, containing two and a half Acres, moderately improved. It is the handsomest site on the Hill, and well watered.

JOS. BRIDGES.
December 2nd, 1850. 11—tf.

Wines and Brandies,

Scotch Ale and London Porter.

OF Superior quality, selected for Medical purposes constantly on hand and for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO. 16—

Job Printing.

Neatly Executed at the Standard Print. Office

HARDINGS' STORE CLOTHING!

NO. 1, TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS,
RALEIGH N. C.

AT HOME AGAIN.

WITH the largest assortment of Gents' Ready made Clothing and Fashionable Goods ever before offered in Raleigh. Being connected as most of our customers are aware, with Messrs. Scott, Keen & Company, Manufacturers at Newark, New Jersey, one of the **Largest and best Houses in the U. S.** affords us facilities for conducting our business which others do not possess.

Let it be *distinctly* understood therefore, that our Goods *Are Superior to any others offered in this Market.*

We are our own Manufacturers. We import most of our Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, and pay no second or third profit on these articles, which enables us to offer the same quality of Goods, much less than those Establishments whose purchases are made from Wholesale houses.

We ask only an examination of our Stock to convince those who are judges of styles and fabrics.

E. L. HARDING & Co.
Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1850. 838—

NEW ARRIVAL.

JUST received a few setts of handsome Girandoles; also Silver and Plated Spoons and Forks. Call at the North Carolina Fashionable Jewelry Store.

On hand a large assortment of Fine Razors, Pocket and Pen Knives, and Scissors. Warranted to be good.

PALMER & RAMSAY.
December 9th, 1850. 13—

Bank of the State of North Carolina

A DIVIDEND of five per cent on the Capital stock of this Bank, has been declared for the last six months—payable at the Principal Bank on the first Monday in January next, and at the Branches fifteen days thereafter.

C. DEWEY, *Cashier.*
Raleigh, December 11th, 1850. 13—td.

Robinson's Shoes.

CONSISTING of Ladie's Kid Walking,
Do. do. Slippers,
Do. white do.
Do. Satin, do.
Misses Bootees,
Misses and Children's Black and Bronze Bootees,

Just received by R. TUCKER, & SON.
Aug. 26, 1850. 885—

By Adam's Express.

ANOTHER supply of articles for the Ladies' or Gentlemen's Toilet, consisting of Foreign and Domestic Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes and Cosmetics, just on hand and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.
November 21. 9—

English Mustard

A FRESH supply of (Saddler and Firtles,) English Mustard; just received, and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, August 7. 827—

Tobacco and Segars.

THE Members of the Legislature and others who want superior Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, are requested to try the supply just received by

P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, November 27, 1850. 8—tf.

Linseed Oil.

A FEW Barrels of North Carolina manufacture very pure, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
Raleigh, Aug. 21st, 1850. 829—

MYERS' CELEBRATED CHEWING TOBACCO. Imported Cigars different Brands.

Just Received by
R. TUCKER & SON.
Oct. 9, 1850. 836

Braided Sack "Togas."

2 DOZEN more just received. Fancy colors, at

HARDING'S & CO.
Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

Merino Drawers and Shirts.

10 DOZEN just at hand.

E. L. HARDING & CO.
Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

Perfumed Matches.

OF Superior quality, just received by

P. F. PESCUD.

ALSO,

English and American Mustard in qt. Bottles and qt. tin cans, of best quality and very cheap.

P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, September 30, 1850. 835—

North Carolina Almanac.

TURNER'S North Carolina Almanac for 1851. This day published by

HENRY D. TURNER.
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh, Oct. 1850. 839—tf.

Hats and Caps.

MOLESKIN, Beaver, Otter, California, Angelia Plush, and Fur Hats, Gents, Boys, and Childrens Sup Cloth, Prince De Joinville Fine Military, and Jenny Lind Caps, just received and for sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.
Sept. 21st, 1850. 834—

Linseed Oil.

8 Bbs. Mountain Linseed Oil just to hand. 8 bbls. expected next week. All warranted pure and for sale at a small advance by

P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, September 30, 1850. 835—

ACCORDEONS—100 Prices French Accordeons, of superior tone and finish, selected expressly from a large lot by a competent judge, for sale low.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.
Petersburg, Sept. 19. 834—

A Supply of Fresh Phosgene Gas

JUST to hand and for sale at
P. E. PESCUD'S Drug Store.
Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

Medicine Chests

A FURTHER supply of those beautiful Medicine Chests just received at

PESCUD'S Drug Store.
Raleigh, August 7, 1850. 287—

Bank of the State of North Carolina.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held on the first Monday in January next, at their Banking House in this City.

Raleigh, Nov. 30, 1850. 10—td.

Cod Liver Oil

A FRESH supply of Rushton, Clark & Co's, which we believe to be superior to any we have seen. Just received and for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
Raleigh, April, 1850. 807—

Scotch Snuff and Tobacco

THOSE who are fond of a *nice dip* or good chew of the weed, will find a superb article of Snuff and Tobacco, at Pescud's Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

Received by Express this Day

A LOT OF FINE FRENCH MERINOES, Assorted Colors,

Also, a lot of Jenny Lind Trimmings.

EVANS & WILLIAMS.
Nov. 6. 868—

Yeast Powders.

TRY a Box if you want good Buckwheat and Batter Cakes, for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.
December 19, 1850. 16—

White Wine for Cooking.

JUST received and for Sale by
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
December 19, 1850. 15—

Beautiful Fancy Silk Vests

3 DOZEN of decidedly the prettiest patterns ever exhibited in Raleigh, at

E. L. HARDING'S & CO.
Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

2000 lbs. Sperm and Tallow Candles, Best Brands, just received by

R. TUCKER & SON.
Raleigh, Sept. 21st, 1850 834—